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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1956.

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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Dark Future

IF the revolt of the Polish workers has been less spectacular than that of the Hungarians (though the insurrection may yet have to fully manifest itself) its basic underlying causes are similar, and to that extent reflect the bitter discontent which the people of both countries feel with the regimes under which they have had to suffer so long.

National feeling and national tradition contributed to the revolts, but they also had economic causes. In Poland it was industrial unrest that touched off the chain reaction which started with the Poznan riots. The masses had been driven to desperation by intolerable conditions: low wages, long hours, shortage of food, shortage of housing, and shortage of consumer goods.

THE root cause of the trouble in Poland and Hungary is this: that ever since the take-over by the Communist puppets, the economies of the two countries have been geared and organised, not to meet the needs of the people, but to meet the requirements and demands of the Soviet Union. Hence the demands, which have still to be met, for economic reforms and the ending of Russian domination.

Nor is that the whole of the story. The economic policies which even an independent Polish Communist regime would certainly have followed would have been in themselves disastrous enough. The agrarian system has brought about a considerable reduction in production per acre in comparison with "pre-war" levels. The concentration of heavy industry is largely responsible for the shortage of consumer goods. The inefficiency of a top-heavy bureaucracy, and its inevitable corruption, appear to be an endemic disease of Communism. On top of this there has been Russian exploitation of which the Poles and Hungarians are acutely conscious.

It is from such political and economic shackles which the peoples of Poland and Hungary wish to free themselves. The Hungarians expressed their demands more forcibly and more hastily than the Poles, with the painful result that Russia has shown she is more determined than ever to hold Hungary in bondage, and, if possible, to deny any semblance of liberal reforms. The Poles have acted with more circumspection, but have still to realise their real aims. The future for both countries is grim and menacing.

IT would be comforting to feel that in the case of Hungary the gloom has been lifted somewhat by the United Nations resolution calling on Russia to withdraw her troops from that country. The resolution, though excellent in intention, does not mean much for there is no simple way for the United Nations to see that it is enforced. Moreover the withdrawal of Soviet troops, while perhaps reducing tension in Hungary, does nothing to give to the people what they so ardently desire—complete political freedom from Russia.

The Hungarians fought a good fight, but, it must be admitted, have lost. And whether now Poland can hope to obtain the concessions she seeks from her Soviet overlords is a matter of dark doubt. The Russian bear gives no genuine signs of willingness to loosen her grip on any of the satellites—economically or politically.

The Smile Of A Winner



EISENHOWER

STUDENTS' ATTACK EMBASSY

Soviet Envoy Found Locked In Cellar

Luxembourg, Nov. 6. The Soviet Ambassador to Luxembourg was found by police—in full dress uniform—locked in a cellar after two thousand students stormed and set fire to the Embassy tonight.

The mass of students surged on the Embassy—it was a Legation until recently—just as guests were beginning to arrive for a party to celebrate tomorrow's "October Revolution" day.

The Ambassador, Mr. Yvan Mikulnik, took refuge in the cellar as the demonstrators fired some of the Embassy and burnt furniture, including a portrait of Mrs. Nikita Khrushchev, wife of Russia's top leader.

Students, joined by other demonstrators protesting against Soviet action in Hungary, stormed into the grounds of the "Chateau de Beigen" on the outskirts of Luxembourg, after ripping down railings and attacking police cordons.

Inside the Embassy, two of the party guests and some of the 70 strong Embassy staff barricaded themselves in the attic with beds and heavy cupboards.

Furniture was hurled from the windows and set alight. Flames enveloped a car in the grounds. Then the fire brigade was called in.

Demonstrators also flung dishes full of cocktail macks through the windows.

ARMY CALLED OUT

The Luxembourg army was eventually called out but the demonstrators dispersed before they arrived.

M. Joseph Bech, Prime Minister of Luxembourg, who drove to the Embassy immediately on hearing of the demonstration, said the Luxembourg government would pay for all the damage.

He added: "I cannot believe that Luxembourg students set fire to the Embassy. Other elements must have infiltrated among them."

M. Bech told reporters: "This is terrible. Tell the world we will apologise to the Soviet government immediately." —Reuter.

Charges Annulled

Warsaw, Nov. 6. Outstanding indictments in the Poznan courts arising out of the riots on June 28 have been annulled, together with cases under investigation, by the local prosecutor's office.

The Prosecutor General has also given instructions that all cases should be revised. —Reuter.

IKE IS AGAIN PRESIDENT

Wins Landslide Victory Over Stevenson

GIVEN HUGE MAJORITY

Washington, Nov. 7.

President Eisenhower won re-election today in a landslide which may even eclipse his 1952 victory.

Eisenhower's margin was growing by the minute. At 1.28 p.m. HKT the figures were:

Eisenhower 15,599,491; Stevenson, 11,897,033; Andrews, 80,851. Eisenhower was leading in 41 states having 459 electoral votes; Stevenson in 7 states having 72 electoral votes. Necessary to elect: 266. The vote was from 63,175 of 154,791 precincts.

With more than 27 million ballots counted—about two-fifths of the total expected vote—Eisenhower had an overwhelming lead over Democrat Adlai Stevenson in both popular and electoral votes.

Eisenhower had 57 per cent of the popular vote at 1.30 p.m. HKT compared with a final figure of 55 per cent in his 1952 win over Stevenson.

But the Eisenhower political magic was not necessarily rubbing off on Republican Congressional candidates. Democrats were waging a close battle to retain control of the National Legislature.

At 1.30 p.m. HKT, Republicans had won six Senate races and were leading in 11 others. Democrats had won 9 Senate seats and were leading in 8.

May Hold Edge

With 30 Republican and 31 Democratic holdovers, this pointed to a new Senate in which the Democrats would hold their present 49 to 47 edge.

But many key races were very close and the outcome was far from certain.

In House contests, Republicans were sure of 57 seats and were leading for 118 others. Democrats had 127 seats and were leading for 53.

Republicans had wrested away three seats previously held by Democrats and were leading for 18 others. Democrats were leading in 13 districts now represented by Republicans.

President Eisenhower swept to victory in New York state today, apparently by a greater margin than in 1952.

With more than two-thirds of the state's 11,132 districts tabulated, the vote from 8,528 districts was: Eisenhower 3,067,461; Stevenson, 2,126,787. Eisenhower defeated Adlai Stevenson in heavy voting in Rhode Island.

Ike also won an impressive victory in pivotal Massachusetts tonight to capture the state's 10 electoral votes.

Eisenhower carried Maryland by a bigger margin than he did four years ago.

With returns almost complete Eisenhower piled up a margin of more than 170,000 votes compared to the 104,000 vote margin by which he took the state in 1952.

Southern Gains

Pointing up the Eisenhower sweep, the President took early two of the four southern states he carried in 1952—Florida and Virginia—and was leading in the two others, Tennessee and Texas. He was in front in a fifth southern state, Louisiana.

Returns from the 29 governor races showed three Democrats definitely elected—Luther Hodges in North Carolina, Price Daniel in Texas and Orval Faubus in Arkansas.

Republican Harold Handley won the governorship in Indiana.

Democratic gubernatorial candidates held sizable leads in Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, and Missouri. Republicans were well ahead in Ohio and Vermont. Other races were still comparatively tight.

Wins 16 States

By 1 p.m. HKT the President had won Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Virginia. Stevenson had won Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina.

Even in carrying Alabama, Stevenson lost two of the deep south states' biggest cities, Mobile and Montgomery. Memphis, Tennessee, was going Republican for the first time since the post-civil war reconstruction days.

Democrat Doubts

With the tide of "I like Ike" votes rising, the Democrats began talking in terms of whether they could retain control of Congress. They obviously counted the presidential race lost.

As early as 11 a.m. HKT, Stevenson's headquarters—and forcing to issue a statement denying that Stevenson was preparing a statement conceding defeat. A glum Senator Estes Kefauver, Stevenson's vice-presidential running mate, said no Democratic statement was in sight.

President Eisenhower, described by the White House as "very happy" over his showing, waited in a hotel suite for the appropriate moment to appear before a gigantic victory rally.

The chief executive also planned to go before the television cameras to thank his supporters for their votes. —United Press.

STOP PRESS

Ike Wins 272 Electoral Votes

Washington, Nov. 7.

President Eisenhower at 2.03 p.m. HKT had definitely won in 22 States with 272 electoral votes. That was six more than the 266 needed for election. Illinois put Eisenhower over.

Eisenhower won Adlai Stevenson's home State of Illinois today and his victory appeared to be developing into a landslide. —United Press.

STEVENSON CONCEDES

Chicago, Nov. 7.

The Democratic candidate, Mr. Adlai Stevenson, has conceded the victory to Mr. Eisenhower. —United Press.

SOVIET "VOLUNTEERS" FOR EGYPT, REPORT

London, Nov. 7.

Writing in today's Daily Express, the paper's political correspondent says he learns Britain wants a United Nations force of between ten and 15 thousand men to maintain the freedom of passage through the Suez Canal and to keep the Israelis and Egyptians apart.

The Americans, he says, are being urged to land marines at the southern end of the Canal—to balance Anglo-French forces already in possession of Port Said and the neighbouring town of Fuad.

Marka says it must be stressed that such immediate action under the auspices of the United Nations is regarded as absolutely essential by Britain and France.

Intelligence reports reaching London, Paris and Washington on Tuesday indicated that Russian "volunteers" were preparing to move in to oppose the Anglo-French forces in Egypt. The reports indicated Soviet land, air and sea "volunteer" forces.

Radio Appeal

In what was regarded as a "cover-up" story for forces already in transit, Moscow Radio on Tuesday called for "volunteers" in what was described as "this historically decisive hour when the greatest values of mankind's inheritance are at stake."

London diplomats, Derek Marks states, believe Bulgarian's threats have awakened the American government to the dangers which Britain and France have always said existed in the Middle East. —London Express Service.

Britain Announces "Ceasefire Now In Effect"

London, Nov. 7.

Britain announced that a ceasefire went into effect early today in the Middle Eastern war zone.

But the government-controlled Cairo Radio, broadcasting late last night said Egypt had accepted a ceasefire on five conditions which included the withdrawal of foreign troops from Egypt.

The British government-operated Voice of Britain radio on Cyprus announced in a broadcast at 2.15 a.m. beamed to Egypt:

"We will wipe out every one of them. Every inch of Egyptian soil will be their tomb." The French Defence Ministry announced in Paris that Anglo-French forces "are occupying the greater part of the length" of the 101-mile Canal Zone.

The French spokesman said 85 per cent of the Soviet-equipped Egyptian Air Force had been destroyed and the Egyptian Navy neutralised.

Arab and Asian nations asked the United Nations, meanwhile, to call for the immediate withdrawal of all British, French and Israeli forces from Egypt. —United Press.

Earlier the Cairo Radio had said: "It should be recalled that the (ceasefire) resolution to which Egypt agreed stipulates



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WITHDRAW ALL FORCES RESOLUTION

New York, Nov. 6. The United Nations General Assembly will be urged in an emergency session tonight to call on Britain and France to withdraw all their forces from Egypt and to demand that Israel return to the old armistice lines.

A resolution, drafted at a long private conference of the African-Asian countries today, would also ask the Secretary-General to report back within 24 hours of its adoption on the degree of compliance by the

three powers. The resolution also would affirm the determination of the United Nations to implement its previous resolutions and the provisions of the charter.

KING'S PRINCESS

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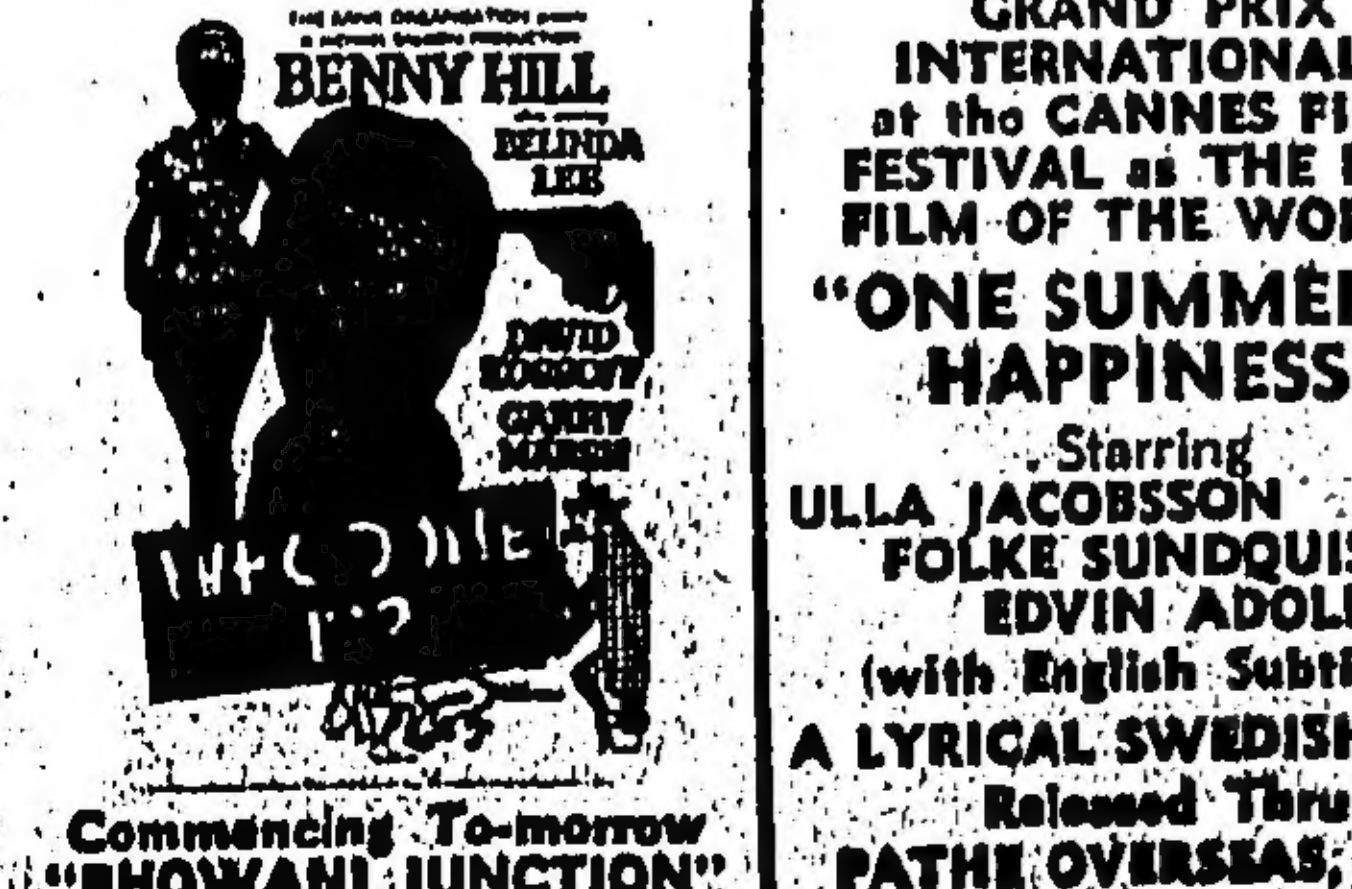
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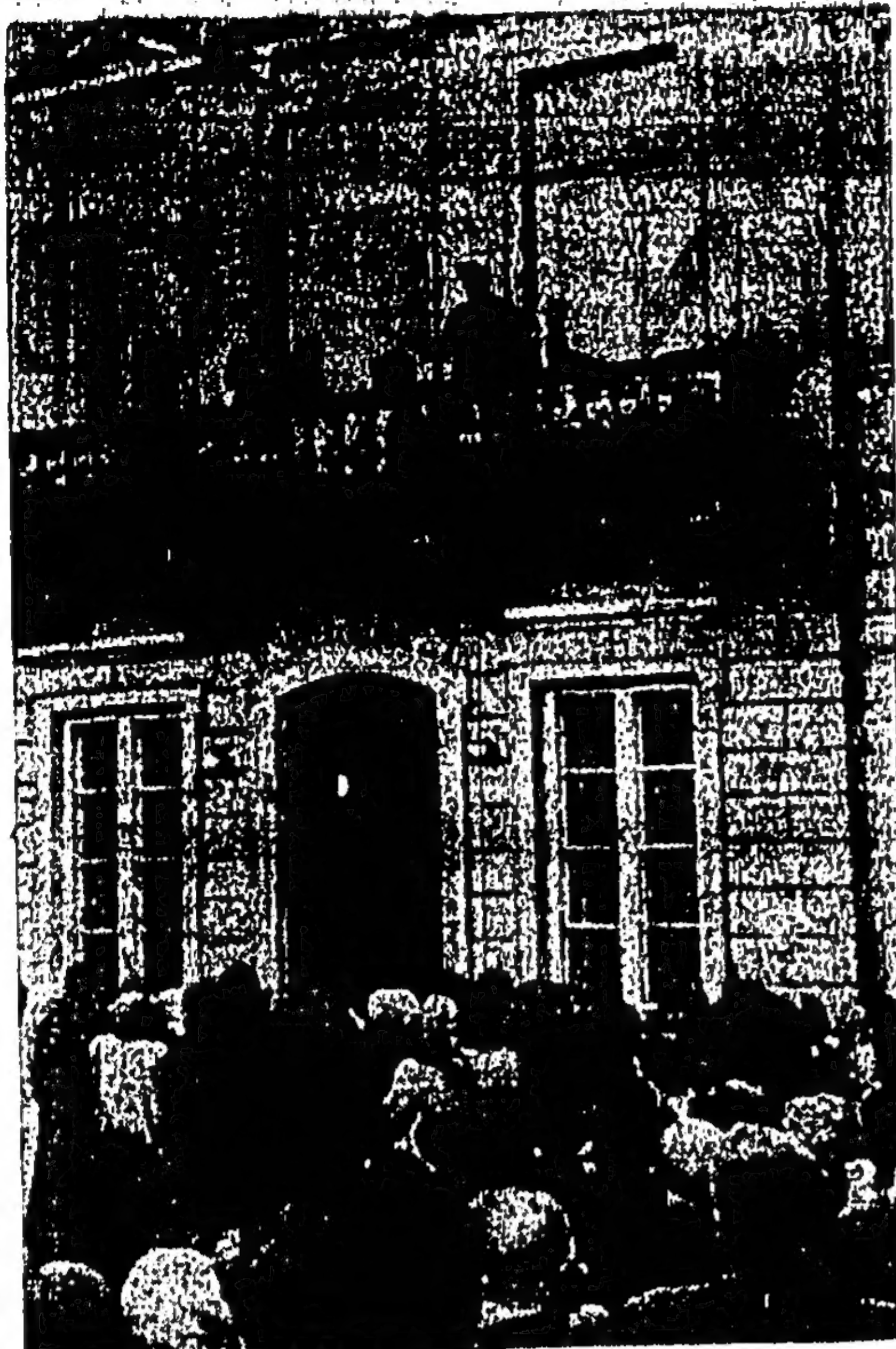
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Commencing To-morrow "SHOWMAN JUNCTION"

Polish Primate Speaks



The Primate of Poland, Cardinal Wyszyński, right, speaks to the crowd in the courtyard of the balcony of the Archbishop's Palace in Warsaw since his release from detention three years ago. The Cardinal, now 85, thanked his listeners for their prayers on his behalf. — Express Photo.

Mollet Rebuffs Soviet Premier

Paris, Nov. 6.

M. Guy Mollet, the French Premier, tonight sent a note to Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, the Soviet Premier, contesting the right of Russia to threaten France about the use of long range weapons.

AGA'S BUST ALMOST READY

Paris, Nov. 7.
American sculptor Nison Tregor today put the finishing touches on a bust of the Aga Khan, at his Paris studio.

The Aga sat for Tregor five times for one hour at a time but the sculptor worked the remainder of the time from photographs. Three casts of the bust will be made for the Aga Khan himself, a second for Prince Ali Khan and the third for Princess Andree.

Tregor recently did a bust of General Alfred H. Gruenther, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. — France-Press.

Plea For Aid For Hungarian Refugees

Paris, Nov. 7.
Mr Charles H. Jordan, President of the Standing Conference of Voluntary Agencies, working for refugees, tonight appealed for private and inter-governmental aid for the Austrian Government in the "titanic job" of meeting the sudden influx of 10,000 Hungarian refugees.

Mr Jordan said the help already flowing into Austria "should be utilized in a more effective co-ordinated fashion than has been possible hitherto." Mr Jordan, on his return from a visit to Vienna, said that everything possible was being done for the refugees.

"But the facilities and manpower of the Austrian Government agencies are not sufficient and the great potentialities of the voluntary agencies must be made fully available." — France-Press.

Ordered To Evacuate

Tel Aviv, Nov. 6.
The legations of five Peoples Democracies in Tel Aviv today received urgent orders from their governments to evacuate their wives and children of Eastern European origin. The families of the Polish, Hungarian, Rumanian, Bulgarian and Czechoslovakian legations will be evacuated. Up to the present, only the Soviet Embassy had evacuated all its wives and children. — France-Press.

MIXED TORY REACTION TO CEASEFIRE ORDER But Unlikely Members Will Vote Against Government

By FRASER WIGHTON

London, Nov. 6.

Reaction of Conservatives to Sir Anthony Eden's "cease-fire in Egypt" announcement ranged from relief among a majority to anger among some—with no immediate sign that any would vote against the Prime Minister.

According to some Government supporters, the Prime Minister has been under considerable pressure from his backbenchers in the past few days to bring an end to a situation which has been causing mounting concern among them.

Certain of them suggested there had been strong divisions of opinion in the Government itself—of which the resignation last week of Mr Anthony Nutting, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, was only one symptom.

Heart Searchings

These sources believed today's four-hour Cabinet meeting produced a culmination of these anxious heart searchings.

A proportion of the "Suez group" of Conservatives who have enthusiastically supported the policy of military intervention in Egypt was clearly angered and disaffected with Sir Anthony Eden's statement.

Some saw the development as a fresh boost for Colonel Nasser's prestige.

But there was no immediate indication that any organised large-scale revolt against the Prime Minister was brewing though among the Labour opposition the view was held that the Prime Minister had "climbed down."

Sir Anthony gained a 99 majority for his policy in the House of Commons last week, and tonight got a rousing ovation from most of his supporters after his statement.

But the Labour opposition is expected to put down a fresh censure motion at an early moment which will test after the extent of the Prime Minister's backing.

Fully Attained

In announcing a ceasefire before the conditions of last week's Anglo-French ultimatum in Egypt were fully attained, both

RED MEETING BANNED

Paris, Nov. 6.

The French Ministry of the Interior tonight banned a Communist meeting to be staged on Wednesday in a Paris sports stadium to commemorate the 38th anniversary of the October Revolution.

The French police said that the meeting had been banned because of disturbances to public order, which the meeting expected counter-demonstrations would inevitably provoke. — France-Press.

Bagdad Pact Talks

Tehran, Nov. 6.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Husein Shaheed Suhrawardy, arrived today to attend the Bagdad Pact conference discussing the Middle East situation.

Premiers of the four Muslim powers represented were to gather tomorrow. Representatives of Pakistan, Iraq and Turkey met today for the second expected counter-demonstrations would inevitably provoke. — France-Press.

The fifth member nation of the Northern Tier pact group, Great Britain, is not attending this conference. — United Press.

Italians Brawl Over Hungary

Rome, Nov. 6.

Fist fights and violent exchanges of insults broke out in the Italian Parliament today when Foreign Minister Gaetano Martino made an allusion in his speech to recent events in Hungary.

All the other members of Parliament rose when Hungary was mentioned but the Communists remained seated.

In the bitter recriminations that followed a Communist member hurled an invective at Pietro Nenni, leader of the left-wing Socialist Party, several Neo-Fascist members rushed toward the Communist benches and a scuffle began, despite the efforts of ushers to separate the combatants. — France-Press.

New Delhi, Nov. 6.

The Indian Government is to accept the Swiss proposal for a conference of the United States, the United Kingdom, France and India to safeguard peace, authoritative sources said.

The sources said that India was in favour of all initiatives which might reduce tension. — France-Press.

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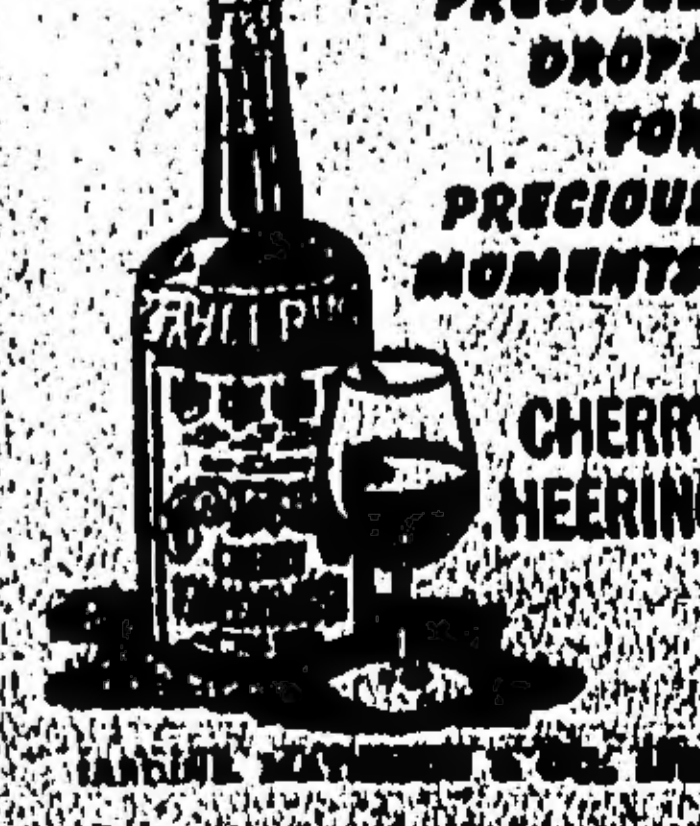
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WILL BRITAIN'S 120,000 POLES NOW GO HOME?

By PETER CHAMBERS

WILL Britain's 120,000 Poles now go home? This is the topic that is being discussed today wherever Poles meet. And the name on everyone's lips is Gomulka.

In the Polish Club in Exhibition Road an officer on the staff of General Anders—war-time leader of the exiled Polish army—said to me: "Gomulka has become our national hero."

This despite the fact that almost all Poles in Britain are anti-Communists, and Vladimir Gomulka, the tough little ex-officer from the Carpathians, is now the First Secretary of the Polish Communist Party.

MORE ANTI-RUSSIAN

General Anders' staff officer added: "You must understand one thing. We are anti-Communist, yes. But we are much more anti-Russian than the last Russian soldier who quit Poland—then every patriotic Pole will rejoice."

And every Pole is a patriotic Pole. He loves his country with a passion that would be histrionic if it were not so deeply felt.

"I like England," said a 50-year-old ex-officer who was a lawyer in Poland and is now a travelling salesman. "But I would go back to Poland at once if I could."

If he could really make a new start in Poland. But life in Poland today is wretchedly poor. The Poles are not free for bread as well as freedom.

The man shrugged his shoulders. "I send my brother 10 tons of English coffee, in Warsaw that is worth enough money to keep his family for a month. For the time being I can be of more help to them by staying in Britain."

Many Poles have done well in Britain. Poles own 50,000 houses in London alone. They

run delicatessen shops, restaurants, import-export businesses. Mr J. Pindelski, a Kensington restaurateur, said: "I shall not go back. Here I have a business. There I have nothing—not even my family."

ONE IN TEN

Yet the significant fact about the Poles—Britain's biggest foreign community—is that only one in 10 of them has become naturalised British. Most Poles over 30 have never abandoned the hope that one day they will go home.

Like all exiled minorities, the Polish community in Britain is rent by political disagreement. General Anders, who lives with his wife and daughter in suburban Bromley, West London, is the acknowledged leader of Polish ex-Army men.

But a mile and half away, in a fashionable mansion block off Eaton Square, balding, 73-year-old President Zaleski still holds a daily Cabinet meeting of "the Polish Government in Exile." The Zaleski group are Anders' rivals, and they take a much more sceptical view of present events in Poland.

THE WHOLE AIM

Zaleski's Foreign Minister, Alexander Zawian, told me bluntly: "The whole aim of Gomulka's manoeuvre is to strengthen under the guise of 'Polesism' But Poland has a common frontier with Russia. Under Communism it can never break free."

As I walked out of the Polish Club, the porter tipped his hat to the Polish ex-officer with me and said: "Perhaps we shall meet in Poland in six months' time, captain."

He grinned. But it was not a joke. If Gomulka can make Poland a second Yugoslavia, thousands of Poles in Britain will go home and end an exile that has lasted nearly 20 years.



How big minds fight the battle for power

BY WILLIAM BARKLEY

THOSE who fought the First Great War believed it would be the last, at least in their time.

Many survived to suffer a greater, a closer, and in some ways worse, war. Yet they will always think that the First was a more intense test of the British spirit.

Its agonies shrivelled the soul. Its paths were uncharted. All was novel in the mass scale of its organisation. Men in high positions who were attuned by experience to smaller events and who failed to expand to the immensity of the occasion required to be dismissed if victory was to be attained.

Lord Beaverbrook's new book, "Men and Power: 1917-1918," today tells of the retreat of

the theme of the book is stated with epic simplicity: "The politicians gave little credit to the generals."

"The generals denounced the politicians. The soldiers and sailors serving in the Forces had little confidence in either."

"The public had no heroes. Now it has been my intention in this work to describe these disputes and the personalities involved."

HOW CLOSE TO A DICTATOR?

YOU may conclude from this reading that Lloyd George saved Britain from military dictatorship. In these convulsions was that dictatorship so impossible or unlikely when one

contemplates the Red Army in Russia or the Franco regime in Spain or remembers Cromwell at home?

Haig at the front, Robertson in Whitehall and Derby at the War Office were a triumvirate bent on crippling Lloyd George's power.

A group of civilians around Lloyd George were equally determined that the civil power should control the generals. Lloyd George himself was poised precariously in power, supported by his own dynamic and by his former enemies and opposed by his former associates.

We now know from Haig's memoirs that he worked unceasingly with the King to oust Lloyd George.

Lloyd George determined at the end of 1917 to get rid of Haig and Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Derby, Secretary of War, supported them and threatened to resign.

Lloyd George offered him the ambassadorship in Paris. Derby said he would accept if he had Cabinet status and permission to resign if ever Haig and Robertson were dismissed. Lloyd George was felled.

Stamfordham, the King's Secretary, wrote to Robertson "in the King's name, stay." Robertson wrote "Lloyd George hates me."

RELAXATION—A HYMN

BY February 1918 Lloyd George told the King that he must resign if Robertson was retained.

Lloyd George never won the King's confidence. Who would resign—Haig or Lloyd George? Lloyd George, relaxing that night after seeing the King—after one of the most anxious days he ever had—sang the Calvinistic hymn "The changes that are sure to come I do not fear to see."

Robertson was dismissed, Haig summoned to London. Astonishingly Haig gave his allegiance to Lloyd George. Lord Derby gave his resignation.

The triumvirate was shattered in a moment. Haig deserted his friends. He left Derby stranded like a whale on a sandbank.

Beaverbrook carried to Lloyd George a message that Derby now did not want to resign. Lloyd George said he could stay provided he promised not to resign again. In a month he was ambassador in Paris on Lloyd George's terms.

For Lloyd George relief was mixed with disappointment at this outcome. Haig was still in command of the Army. Soon the battle for Lloyd George's survival began again.

Robertson resigned with a letter which would have embittered controversy. Beaverbrook drafted a substitute which put it all on his health and Rothermere at last was persuaded to agree. Interrupting a Cabinet meeting to give Lloyd George this good news, Baron Beaverbrook urged a Viscountcy for Baron Rothermere. Lloyd George agreed, without asking the King. The King resisted.

Twelve months passed before, on Bonar Law's persuasion, the King approved the Rothermere promotion, "but with much reluctance."

Says Beaverbrook: "There had always been trouble over the recommendations for the Press Lords. My own peerage provoked a tremendous storm. My only regret is that the storm was not strong enough to carry me away."

Beaverbrook does not write of his elevation to the Lords in 1917. He uses in italics-reluctance. He says: "No good" had

fallen into a place in the hereditary system than the absurdity and futility of the political structure of the House of Lords.

"I was, of course, happy in the honour that had been conferred on me, and the title gave me real pleasure. Since then I have come to take a different view, believing myself to have lacked sound judgment when I accepted the peerage."

In 1934, Frances Stevenson, one of Lloyd George's secretaries, later to be his second wife, wrote in her diary, which is now part of Beaverbrook's "Lloyd George Archives," that she was uneasy about an incident known only to herself and to Sir J. T. Davies, leading member of the secretariat.

PAPERS IN THE FIRE

"I was in J. T. Davies' room," she wrote, "a few days after the statement" (by Lloyd George) on the strength of Haig's troops "and J. T. was sorting out despatches with the King to oust Lloyd George."

"Pulling out a War Office box, he found in it, to his great astonishment, a paper from the Director of Military Operations containing modifications and corrections of the first figures they had sent, and by some mischance this box had remained unopened. J. T. put it in the fire, remarking, 'Only you and I, Frances, know of the existence of this paper.'"

"I was waiting for the matter to be raised, and for the question to be asked: Why did L.G. not receive these supplementary figures? Or did he? But the questions never came and I could not voluntarily break faith with J. T., perhaps put L. G. in a fix, and who knows how he brought down the Government?"

Beaverbrook's comment is: "Through the oversight of a secretary, Lloyd George's Government... was saved."

Never again, for the duration of the war, was Lloyd George in danger from the assaults of enemies of the right and left. The Liberal Party was destroyed, while enemies were scattered far and wide. "Behold, how great a fire a little matter kindleth!"

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THE TITLE BATTLE

BEFORE this decisive engagement there occurred the Trenchard "skirmish." General (later Lord) Trenchard, Chief of Air Staff, worked sedulously with Haig and others against the policy of the Government. For Baron Rothermere, Lloyd George set up a separate Royal Air Force. In the end Trenchard resigned. But so did Rothermere, Secretary for Air.

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fallen into a place in the hereditary system than the absurdity and futility of the political structure of the House of Lords.

"I was, of course, happy in the honour that had been conferred on me, and the title gave me real pleasure. Since then I have come to take a different view, believing myself to have lacked sound judgment when I accepted the peerage."

In 1934, Frances Stevenson, one of Lloyd George's secretaries, later to be his second wife, wrote in her diary, which is now part of Beaverbrook's "Lloyd George Archives," that she was uneasy about an incident known only to herself and to Sir J. T. Davies, leading member of the secretariat.

THE PRIVATE LIVES

THE pages of the book sparkle in potent biography. On LORD CURZON, Leader of the House of Lords—"His Royal Pomp"—who had a talent for being on both sides of every controversy.

Derby is quoted writing to Bonar Law of Curzon's scandalous abuse of a Government car for private purposes, and saying of him: "The real truth is he is just what he says he is not. He is one of the meanest men that I know. He was a tenant of mine at one time and I have good reason for knowing it."

Beaverbrook says of Curzon: "Often undecided whether to desert a sinking ship for one that might not float, he would make up his mind to sit on the wharf for a day."

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN. "Lord Birkenhead said of him, 'Austen always played the game, and he always lost it.'"

ROBERTSON. "He dined well and drank moderately. . . . When the King dined with Lord Derby, the Chiefs of Staff and others, the drink was limited to cider because of the King's pledge that had been given when Lloyd George at the outbreak of the war asked for total abstinence."

"Derby passed the word that after the King left the party drinks would be served upstairs. The King stayed late. General Robertson asked, 'Impudently, when do we get our pop?'"

CHURCHILL (in 1917). "He lived well and ate everything. His exaggerated, his drinking habits by his own remarks in praise of wine and brandy. He appeared to smoke cigars incessantly. Not at all. He smoked very little, although relighting a cigar frequently."

BALDWIN. "His home life was happy and he had a passion for a mechanical piano-player. A contented middle-class millionaire. . . . Up to the outbreak of war he showed not the slightest trace of political push or ambition. On assuming junior office his character changed. Ambition marked him. Thereafter came a steady development of 'rowing powers.'"

MUCH MORE TO COME

WE are promised more about Baldwin who does not come into this book except for a splendid defence he made in the House of Commons as Minister of Propaganda. For Beaverbrook says he has already in form a political history which will tell the "Age of Baldwin." He has also gathered an immense mass of material for a work on the Second World War.

As for the present volume on the first of these wars it will change men's judgments. It will alter perspectives. In the mellowing light of history, it rings with authenticity. Beaverbrook says in his introduction that it may be asked of him "where you find it?" His answer is: "I was there!"

A CLINIC TO TRAIN BETTER SINGERS

By Walter Schwarz

WHY are the English such bad singers? One researcher has arrived at the conclusion that it is largely our own fault. With a little less temperament and a lot more science, he maintains, our bath-rooms and our opera houses could produce almost as rich a sound as those of Italy—or Wales.

Mr. Michael Horowitz, a Harley Street laryngologist who has made voice production his special study, plans to put this inspiring idea into practice. He is organising a new centre where "voice students and singers can obtain advice and get on more intimate terms with their larynxes."

Elementary . . .

Young singers, he urges, "should benefit from the elementary scientific facts of which they and their teachers are often surprisingly ignorant." They will get this benefit free.

Most disastrous of our singing errors, suggests Mr. Horowitz in his lectures to groups of avant-garde music teachers, is a tendency to sing at the wrong pitch.

We have famous baritones who really ought to have been tenors. And more than one contralto has fortuitously ended up as a mezzo-soprano.

The mistake arises from the outmoded habit of allowing our first singing teachers to take this momentous decision unaided.

"A boy or girl contemplating a singing career consults a teacher who has not the remotest idea what a pair of vocal chords looks like. So runs the indictment."

If things were run right the teacher would simply check for "ears and musculature"—then refer the candidate to his family doctor.

The G.P. would examine chest, neck and abdomen for organic lesions. ("...how much money our impresarios would save if they took this precaution with their singers!"), and pass the candidate to a throat specialist.

No lack

The specialist, after scanning nose and throat for laryngitis, would finally (all being well) co-operate with the teacher in "placing" the voice.

Mr. Horowitz's own advice of voice "placed" hundreds of voices. "Sopranos and tenors," he generalises, "should have small larynxes. Their whole bodies—like their vocal chords—tend to be short and wide."

Clearly, there is no lack of tenors and sopranos who are short, wide or both.

I call to mind Caruso, Toti dal Monte, Elsie Morrison. Tall John Langan and middling Richard Lewis and Sylvia Fisher would appear to be exceptions.

"Bass-baritone mezzos and contraltos have longer, narrower vocal chords—and bodies."

The loftier Frederick Sharp and Constance Shacklock come to mind.

Mr. Horowitz has said anecdotes about wrongly-placed voices. "One of our best-known baritones became what he is by the merest accident. Some choir-master once told him to 'go and stand over there, with the baritones.'"

He has stayed over there ever since. "The poor" man should have been a tenor. In fact, no great harm was done; it would have been much worse the other way round.

It's a strain

An equally famous mezzo-soprano was wrongly placed because she happened to have contralto at the time. "Now, like so many English singers, her art is a strain. Instead of a relaxation."

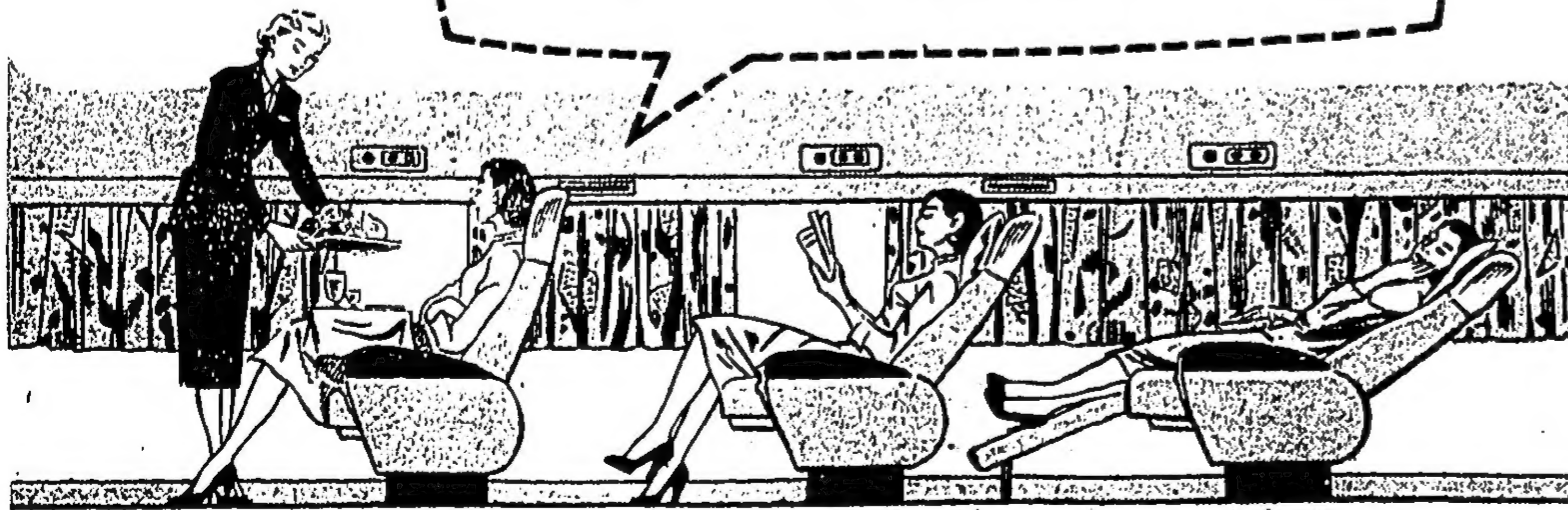
The gravamen of Mr. Horowitz's reproach against our singing teachers is that "hardly a single one knows how to look down a pupil's throat and tell a healthy larynx from a diseased one."

The result? "Neglected ailments, temperamental indispositions, inoperable lesions of voice mechanism, and, in the end, the destruction of open throats."

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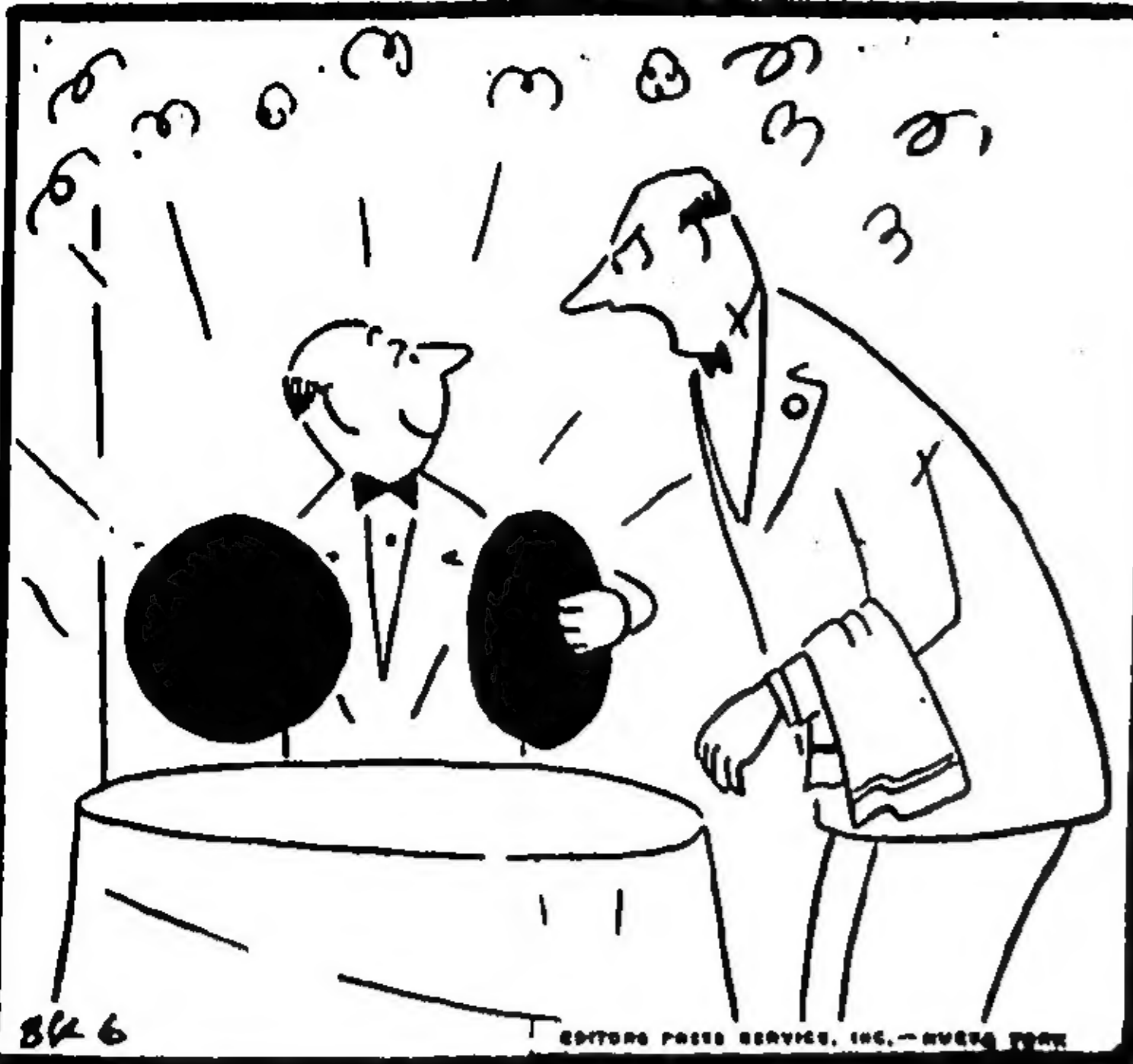
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This Funny World



"Did you call?"

YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7

BORN today, you are a clever and quick-witted person. You have a real understanding of human beings and your work should have something to do with handling people. You have a keen sense of humor, you are a delightful company at all times. You have the ability to help others without their even knowing it at the time. You must guard against being imposed upon or you will find that you are spending all your time solving problems for others while your own remains untended!

You have a deeply affectionate nature and are happiest when among those whom you love. A great deal of happiness is in store for you and

your marriage should be a peaceful and contented one.

You enjoy activity and cannot be happy unless you are busy doing something all the time. You enjoy travelling, but at the same time you always will want a "home port" to which you can return. Your wandering days are apt to be confined to your earlier years, for as you grow older you tend to settle down.

You are rather more interested than some in the mysterious and occult and might wish to make a serious study of it at some time in your life. Do not become too credulous but approach the subject from the scientific and experimental point of view. You have the gift of the written word and should be able to make good use of your imagination in fiction or dramatic writing.

Among those born on this date were: Margaret Leech, novelist; Royal S. Copeland, Peter Ten Eyck and Andrew J. White, statesmen; Miss Marie Curie, scientist; Robert Dale Owen, reformer; and Leatrice Joy, actress.

To find what the stars have in store for you, turn to the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—Smash your ambitions and the lead in showing the way. You can accomplish a great deal with the right approach.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—There appears to be a real pattern of success forming in your life. Make rapid advances toward your goal.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—An active day, in which you may be a little more adventurous than usual and still reap excellent profits.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—Weigh business deals against liabilities and discover your secret potential. Then work hard toward achievement.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 21)—Excellent prospects for reaching your highest ambition. Aim at what you want and then go out after it!

ARIES (Mar. 22-Apr. 20)—If your health appears not to be at its best, seek medical advice. Without good health, nothing is really important.

Taurus (Apr. 21-May 21)—A fine day for starting any new enterprise, especially if it has to do with business or professional matters.

GEMINI (May 22-June 22)—Take the initiative. Aggressiveness toward a major objective is what you need. See that you bend every effort toward success.

CANCER (June 23-July 23)—If you feel you have earned it, now could be the time to ask for that raise! Try it anyway!

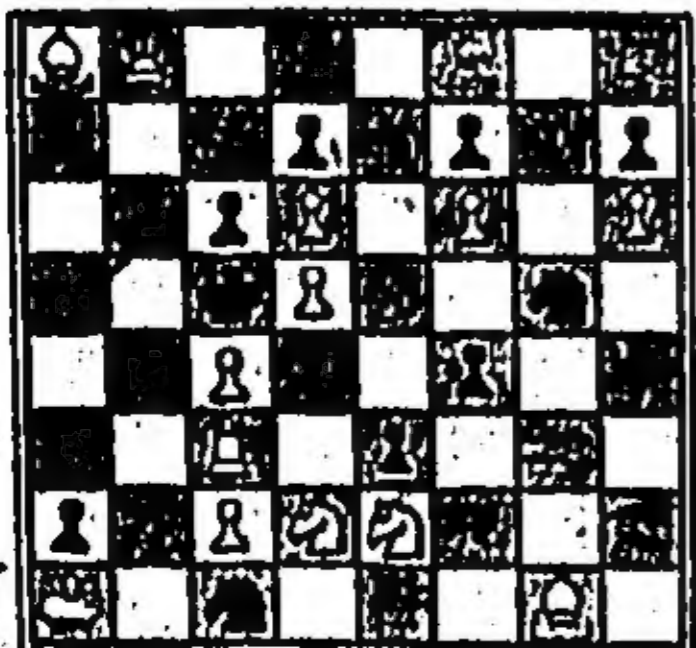
LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—Open your eyes to opportunity and see that you get what is coming to you. Business interests show improvement.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—You can be a little adventurous today. There is romance in the air. If you want it, go out after it now.

LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—Combine social and business aspects. The rewards should be more than satisfying.

CHESS

by LEONARD BARDEN



A problem by T. Kardos (Hungary, 1948). White mates in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:
1. Rxh3! 2. QxR. B—Qch; 3. K—B3 (3 K—B1, 2—R4, B—K5ch; 4. QxR, Q—B7, mate.

• BY • THE • WAY •
by Beachcomber

THE scoring of a piece of music for vacuum cleaners neither the charm of social intercourse nor the ease of "bringing a new realism into music."

Isobel Fraut.

But what we want is super-realism, not simply the sound of the cleaner, but the sight of the orchestra cleaning, a dirty carpet laid on the stage. The inclusion of a road drill in an orchestra is a step forward, but super-realism demands that it should break up slabs of pavement or pieces of road material, thus leaving nothing to the imagination. The imaginative man, on hearing the noise of a drill or a vacuum-cleaner, can supply the rest of the picture, but the ordinary concert-goer demands visual as well as audible delight.

Do the Martians smoke?

GOING on the theory that anything odd picked up anywhere today comes from some other planet, experts are to examine the hundreds of queer-shaped clay pipes found on Wiltshire beach. Have astronomers detected any signs of smoking on Mars? Are the pipes part of the stock of a submerged pipe-factory? Or the remains of a recent yoke's outing? On the answer to these questions depends, etc.

Nose-bags for women

DEAR SIR, How could a woman look her best in a nose-bag, however artfully designed? Moreover, conversation would be impossible, unless she kept on taking her head out of the bag every time she wanted to talk. Only the most poised and sophisticated women can do this without appearing ridiculous. A noted psychiatrist who has conducted experiments with managers fixed to restaurant walls, has found that the women tend to paw the ground impatiently.

TARGET

How many words of four letters can you make from the letters T, P, E, G, R, A, O, A?

Small squares may be used once only. The large letter in the center square, and there must be at least one letter in the list. No plurals; no foreign words; no proper names. For every word, 10 points; 20 points for 10 words; 30 points for 15 words; 40 points for 20 words.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION: Small squares may be used once only. The large letter in the center square, and there must be at least one letter in the list. No plurals; no foreign words; no proper names. For every word, 10 points; 20 points for 10 words; 30 points for 15 words; 40 points for 20 words.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Was It Just A Tall Tale?

—Did Punch Really Have A Balloon And Airplanes?—

By MAX TRELL

"NOW, when I was very small," said Mr. Punch, "there was nothing that I liked better than going up in the air in my own private balloon."

Hearing this, everyone in the playground turned to look at Mr. Punch in astonishment. Mr. Punch told very tall stories, which is the same as saying that his stories weren't as true as they should have been.

Knarf and Hand, the shadow children with the turned-about names, and Teddy, the Stuffed Bear, and Mary Jane, the Rag Doll and General Tin, the Tin Soldier, all started to speak at once. They all said one word: "Impossible!"

Two Airplanes

Mr. Punch just smiled. "Impossible?" he repeated. "Not at all. I had my own private balloon, it's the absolute truth. And if you want to know something, I had two private airplanes."

This was too much for everybody.

"It's not only impossible," said General Tin in a very stern voice. "It's absolutely impossible! No one except a prince could have a private balloon, and two private airplanes."

"And you, Mr. Punch, were no prince," said Teddy, the Stuffed Bear.

None of this seemed to bother Mr. Punch in the least. He kept on smiling more than ever.

"What you forget, my dear friends, is that I was very small—very, very small—when I had that private balloon and those two airplanes."

"Now just let me describe that private balloon."

"It was made out of a soap bubble with a basket made of cobwebs. It was a lovely balloon. It sparkled in the sunlight and was all the colours of the rainbow."

WOMANSENSE

HOW OYSTERS ARE SERVED IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

By IDA BAILEY ALLEN

"A BL over the world, wherever we travel, Madame," remarked the Chef, "oysters are gourmet foods."

"Remember, in Australia they were delicious served on the half shell with cock-tails, just as they serve them in England. In France they were served on the half shell with Chablis wine; in Italy we ate them served in a sandwich, with the raw oyster and lemon juice in one shell and caviar touched with cayenne in the other."

"And what about the United States, Chef?" I replied. "The Oysters Rockefeller of Antoine's in New Orleans, the oyster pie of Maine, the oyster roasts of Maryland, the pan-fried oysters at the oyster bar in the Grand Central restaurant in New York City are also excellent!"

"Right you are, Madame. Must hasten also to pay tribute to the incomparable oyster of New England, for which you have given me the recipe."

"But I have one question, Madame. The stew is so substantial in itself, how would you plan a dinner around it?"

"That's very simple, Chef," I said. "With lots of stew, go easy on the other foods! Now let's star it at a do-it-yourself family kitchen buffet."

Buffet Dinner

Oyster Stew Crackers
Potato-Egg-Celery Salad
Sliced Tomatoes
and Cucumbers
Coffee Tea Milk

All Measurements Are Level

Recipes Proportioned to Serve 4 to 6

Oyster Stew: Combine 1 qt. whole milk and 1 c. light cream or undiluted evaporated milk in a double boiler and heat. Add 2 tsp. butter, 1/4 tsp. salt and 1/4 tsp. pepper.

Meantime, heat 1 1/2 pts. shucked oysters in 1 1/2 c. boiling water until the edges curl. Add to the milk. Serve at once in bowls. Pass oyster crackers.

Flum Cake Squares: Measure 1/2 c. each butter or margarine, cream cheese and 1/2 tsp. salt into a mixing bowl. Blend until softened and smooth. Work in 1 1/2 c. already-sifted enriched flour.

Transfer to a floured surface. Roll to 1/3-in. thickness. Fit into an oiled 7x11-in. shallow pan.

On top, arrange rows of 1 lb. stoned, quartered fresh plums, skins left on. Pour over 1/2 c. commercial sour cream. Then sift over evenly 1/2 c. confectioner's sugar mixed with 1/2 tsp. cinnamon.

Bake in a moderate oven 375° F., about 3 min., or until the plums are tender and slightly browned.

Dust with 2 tbsp. additional confectioner's sugar. Serve warm or cold, cut in squares, plain or with whipped cream.

The Chef's Oyster-Cocktail Sandwich

Toast 2 half-slices enriched bread for each person. Spread with sauce tartare laced with horseradish, chill sauce and 2 drops Tabasco.

On one slice, arrange 3 oysters, steamed in butter, and a small leaf lettuce. Close the sandwich. Garnish with water-cress. Eat with knife and fork or out of hand.

Is Lack Of Femininity An Occupational Hazard?

By JEANNE D'ARCY

YOU can be a woman and not be feminine! That's the sad, awful truth and it was brought home to us emphatically by a very successful career girl we met.

A Big Flaw

Her appearance? Stunning! She was well-groomed from the top of her stylishly curled head to the toe of her expensive leather sandals. Her clothes couldn't have been more becoming. From the standpoint of colour and design, the pale blue

dress she was wearing (sandals matched it) was perfection.

What was the flaw in this perfect picture? It was a complete lack of femininity. Oh, she looked fluffy and pretty but and this was the hitch—as soon as she opened her mouth she was anything but that!

We'd bet on this girl in a cage full of hungry lions. Poor animals, they'd never stand a chance. She could cope with anything and come out the victor.

She is a person who has every detail of her life—husband, job, social activities, friends, maid, household, just everything—well-organized. What could be more depressing? We'd be willing to bet her husband would welcome just one evening that wasn't "scheduled." He'll never have it, however, for this un-

fortunate girl thinks like a timetable. She knows, and so does everyone around her, just what she—and they—will be doing every single second. She has gone a step beyond being well-organized and has become just plain bossy.

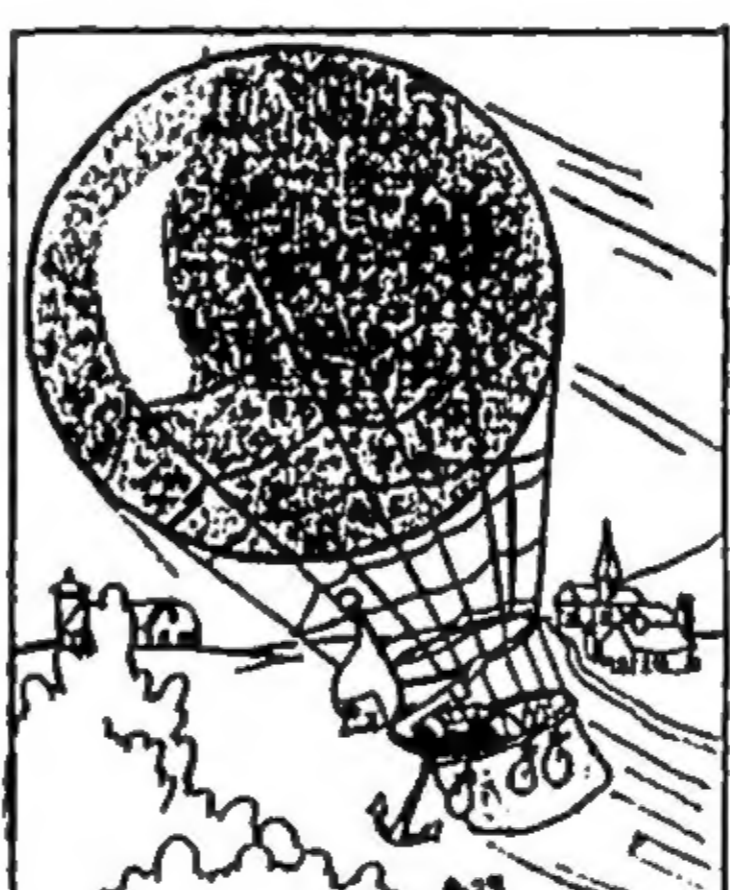
Working Personality

How did she get this way? We don't know, of course, but we rather suspect it's an occupational hazard. So often career girls have extremely demanding jobs. They work under tension, must be terribly efficient.

What happens? When 5 o'clock comes, they can't shed their working personality, so it goes along with them into private life. Pretty soon their social self is brisk, business-like, anything but feminine.

Household Hint

Choose fast colours. Non-fast dyes require cooler water, milder soap and shorter washing time than is necessary for effective cleansing.



Punch used to sail over the fields in his balloon.

the air. It was as fast as lightning. When I came flying along every other plane disappeared from the sky. It was called the Hornet—because that's what it was, a hornet."

Everyone in the room was pleased with Mr. Punch's story of his private balloon and two private airplanes. Only General Tin was still doubtful.

"It seems to me, old man," he said to Mr. Punch, "that no matter how small you were when you were small, you never could have been small enough to ride in a soap-bubble balloon or on a dragonfly or hornet airplane. And yet, I envy you even for just thinking you could do such wonderful things."

Black And Shining

"The other one," said Mr. Punch, "was black and shining. It had powerful wings which hummed as they beat through

Rupert and the Fishing-rod—16



The two friends are so absorbed in the mystery of the heavy rod and the light hook that they don't hear a slight snarl behind them until it is too late. "Now, then, now," then, what's going on here? "A grumpy-looking fellow," he told me, "was trying to be a fisherman."

Who told me that? "A grumpy-looking fellow," he told me, "was trying to be a fisherman."

Who told me that? "A grumpy-looking fellow," he told me, "was trying to be a fisherman."

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NO MERCY IN THIS SOCCER JUNGLE TOUGHEST JOB IN SPORT IS RUNNING A BIG, MODERN LEAGUE CLUB

Says ALAN HOBY

"I can't take it any more," said Jimmy Seed when he gave up his manager's job at Charlton just over a month ago.

The other week that remark became suddenly loaded with new significance when I was told that my old friend Tom Whittaker of Arsenal had died at the early age of 59—worn out in the service of the game he loved so well.

For, believe me, there is no tougher or more exacting job in sport than running a big, modern League club—especially the plum job of all like Arsenal.

You need nerves of iron and a constitution like steel to survive in the merciless jungle of professional soccer.

Football is full of men who either broke their health or fused their nervous systems trying to walk the mental tight-rope which is the average manager's lot.

I think of the silver-haired Jimmy Seed who, before he quit Charlton last September, couldn't sleep at nights.

I think of brilliant Arthur Rowe who, after leading Spurs to the highest pinnacle of glory, had two serious breakdowns.

Fortunately, Arthur is now completely restored to fitness.

I think of the late, great Herbert Chapman who, in Tom Whittaker's own words, "worked himself to death for Arsenal."

SOUL OF KINDNESS

Finally, I think of Tom himself, bulky, genial, and the soul of kindness: a man who always carried the burden for everyone; who always found time to listen to other people's troubles.

Even when he was ill he worried and worked for Arsenal until at last sheer nervous exhaustion drove him into hospital.

No wonder George Allison, Arsenal manager for 13 years before Tom took over, has said: "When I gave up I went home and did nothing for six weeks, I was so exhausted."

Although some clubs pay good salaries, even £3,000 a year is chicken-feed when you consider the headaches, the worry, and behind-the-scenes "niggling" that many managers have to face—not only from directors but from fans too.

Indeed, compared with the fat sums picked up by big business types, the majority of club chiefs earn a miserable pittance.

As for some of the smaller clubs, outfits where the manager is a mixture of trainer, coach, scout, wet nurse, and tame psychologist, a dustman is better off.

All round, managers are the whipping boys of League soccer.

When their club is winning they are heroes with halos.

When they hit a losing streak they are has-beens who've had it!

'MENTAL FLOGGING'

Either way they can never entirely liberate themselves from what Huddersfield

manager Andy Dentle once described as "the mental flogging of a nine-month season."

For if they're not worrying how to stave off relegation they're thrashing their brains how to stay on top!

Oh, I know all about Matt Busby "maestro" of Manchester United, Joe Smith, long-term boss of Blackpool, and Bill Murray who has been 17 years with Sunderland.

But for every superman there are 10 scoundrels.

Indeed, in the last three seasons alone, some 40 clubs have changed leaders.

Be a manager? I wouldn't be one even if I was offered a millionaire's expense account for salary! For in football's jungle only results count.

How well I remember that ugly Saturday when, amid howls of "Resign" and "Get out!", one irate Fulham fan shook his fist in the face of team manager Bill Dodgin as he was walking down the touch-line.

But Bill, now with Brentford, never flinched. To his eternal credit he just walked on, smiling.

It was this same Bill Dodgin who was forced to transfer his own son from Fulham to Arsenal—"because some of the crowd were making his life miserable trying to get at me through him," he said afterwards.

And while we're on the subject of managerial wear-and-tear, what about 100 per center Stan Cullis, of Wolves, who literally lives every second of every game?

It was only last August at Luton, after Wolves had been beaten by a disputed goal, that Stan was involved in an angry scene with Luton director Tom Hodgson. Eventually, tempers soon cooled, and everyone shook hands.

Flery Stan—not that I blame him—has also had a rumper of war with referees. During a particularly hectic Cup tie last year he was rebuked by referee J. W. Hunt "for coaching from the line."

Managers, it seems, are never supposed to be human or have feelings.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE

But perhaps the most extraordinary case concerns Fulham's Duggie Livingstone, formerly full-back with Glasgow Celtic, Everton, and Aberdeen.

Four days after Newcastle had won the Cup at Wembley in 1955, Livingstone, then the "Geordies" manager, was told that team selection had been taken out of his hands!

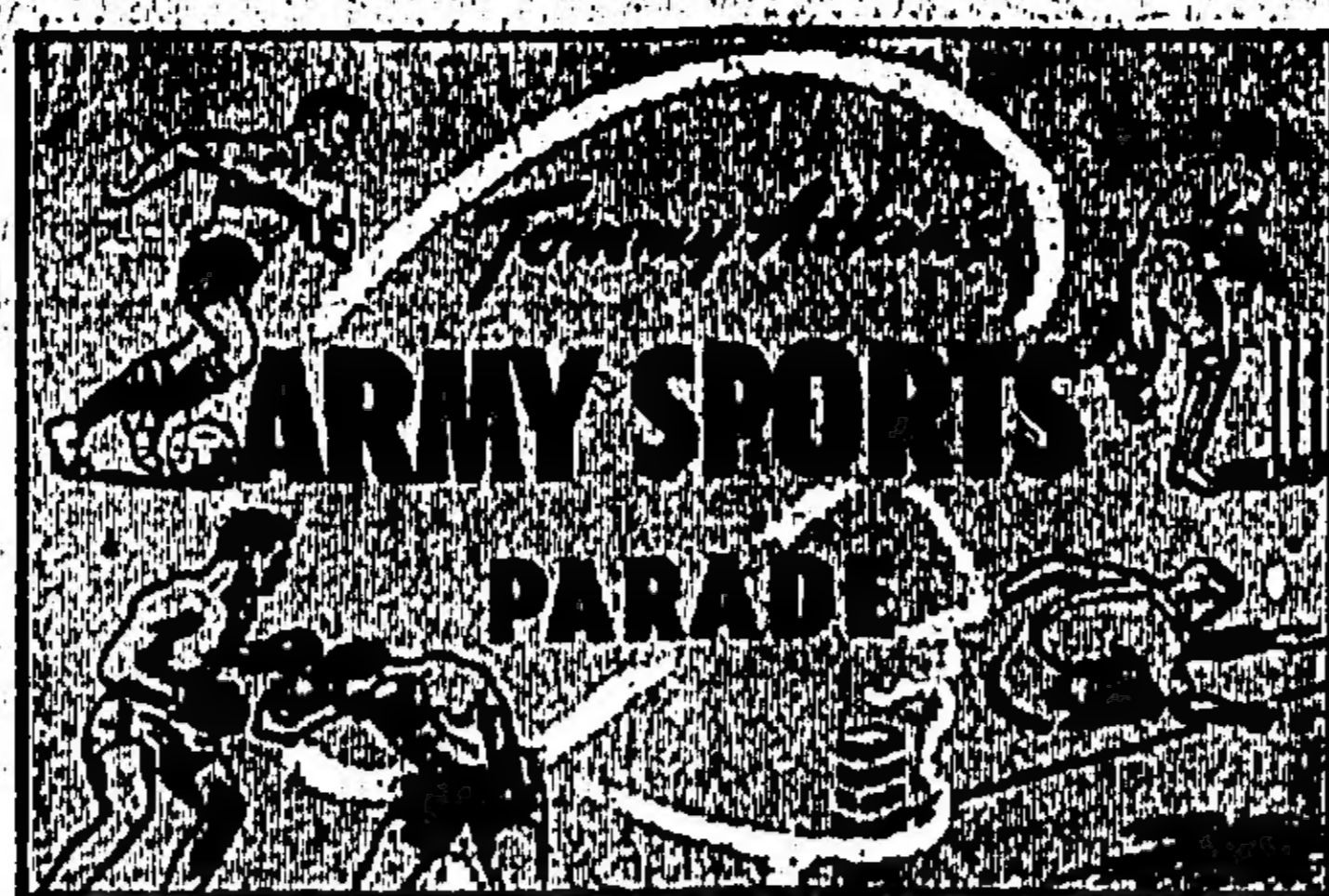
Afterwards he was gradually relieved of all his duties "until there was nothing left for me to do."

In the end, he agreed to cancel his £1,500 a year contract although it still had two years to run.

Today professional football is not only the nation's largest entertainment industry: it is a mammoth mixture of big business and show business in which the manager is judged solely on the crowds and cash he pulls through the box-office. And yet what do they say? It's all in the GAME.

(—London Express Service.)

(COPYRIGHT)



The spot of honour this week is awarded to two grand sportsmen, Craftsman Walter Dinning, REME, and Gunner John McMenami, RA, for giving a display of boxing skill, courage, and sportsmanship, well above average, when they met at the Hongkong Amateur Boxing Association's first open meeting of the season.

Walter Dinning comes from Rosyth, Scotland, where he boxed for the Woodside Amateur BC and soon made his mark in the list world. The reigning South-East Asian Champion has boxed for Scotland against Ireland, and represented the Army against both Ireland and London.

Aged 23, he has recently married. It must be recent because he quoted to us his wedding date, and his wife is a keen follower of boxing, but like most wives she hates watching her husband being knocked about, in his case she hasn't very much to worry about.

Scotland not only exports very good Engineers but, it seems, also produces and sends abroad some very good boxers. John McMenami, the other half of this recent battle, also hails from North of the Border. A native of Stirling, he has boxed from the age of eleven for the Stirling Boys' Club, and the Air Training Corps, and has held the British ATC Championship and five Scottish championships at welterweight during recent years.

Both these lads will be here for the full season and boxing fans can look forward to at least two further clashes between these talented lads, in the Army and Colony Championships.

Their bout opened quietly with both trying to weigh up the other, but by mid-round they had opened up. Dinning was perhaps the more polished and scientific, with McMenami rugged and a shade the harder puncher.

Round two produced another hard hitting tactical battle, severe punishment being given and taken, whilst round three followed the same course, with McMenami scoring more frequently to the body and slowing Dinning down.

The verdict met with a mixed reception, but the majority appeared to agree with the judges. Such was the standard of skill and sportsmanship that all the referee had to do in this contest was to check the score cards.

Whilst the spotlight was on the main bout, every prairie must be given to the Service boxers taking part. All were very fit, and had obviously put a lot of work into their training.

CROWD PLEASER

A crowd pleaser between Pte. Rogers and Cnr. Green, Greenham, although outclassed in the later stages of their bout, simply refused to go down and stay down, and the crowd, ever ready to demonstrate their appreciation of courage and determination, gave him a greater ovation than that afforded the winner.

The Smith-O'Connor heavyweight class did not produce much boxing skill but held the interest, and the crowd were not disappointed. Smith brought over a lovely cross in the second round to rob O'Connor of any further interest in the proceedings.

Pte. Smyth, Pte. Scott, and Cnr. Hadley lost narrowly to Chinese opponents, and with this experience, and a little more training, it is probable that these results will be reversed.

A very big "Thank You" to all boxers, the organisers, and officials for an excellent evening's sport, and I am sure many are already looking forward to next month's bill.

Still on the subject of boxing the 1st Northamptonshire Regiment held a successful novice tournament during last week at which it seemed the large majority of the Battalion took part. The standard was very much above average, and those interested must be hopeful of raising a very good side for the Team Championships later in the season.

The finals, held by kind permission of the Commanding Officer, Lieut. Colonel E. M. Goodale, DSO, before a large and very appreciative audience, produced two boxing skill in many of the contests. In what was the best bout of the evening, Pte. Littlemore gained a narrow points victory over Pte. Phoenix in the Lightweight final, and it will not be long before the boxing public see one or both of these lads in action.

DEPARTURES

Three notable Army sportsmen left the Colony during the week and Army football circles will sadly miss Wynnie, Pte. Scott, and Pte. Phoenix.

PROSPECTS FOR THE HURDLES AT MELBOURNE— AMERICA OUT ON HER OWN

By HAROLD ABRAHAM

On two occasions only has the United States failed to win gold medals in either the 110 Metres or 400 Metres Hurdles, and all four non-American victories have been by British athletes.

In 1920 at Antwerp the Canadian Earl Thomson (the first man to beat 15 sec. for the 110 Metres hurdles) won, and in 1928 the South African, Syd Atkinson, who had finished second four years earlier, was successful.

In the 400 Metres Hurdles in 1928, the Marquess of Exeter, then Lord Burghley, beat the United States world record-holder to give Britain her only gold medal ever in this event, while four years later Robert Tisdall from Elre, one of the finest all-round athletes it has ever been my privilege to know, again beat the American world record-holder.

In the last two Olympics, the United States have placed the first three in the 110 Metres hurdles, and there seems every likelihood that they will do the same this year.

A WORLD RECORD

All three of their representatives, Jack Davis, Lee Calhoun, and Joel Shankle, have frequently beaten 14 seconds.

Davis (who finished second to Dillard at Helsinki) set up a world record of 13.4 seconds.

The rest of the world really has nothing serious to offer. Weinberg of Australia, who finished sixth at Helsinki, is still competing, and so is the Russian Bulanchik (who finished fourth). A young German, Lauer, was recently timed to do 13.8 seconds—a new European record.

From Great Britain, Peter Hildroth and Jack Parker, who represented us last time, will go to Melbourne and I think one of them might reach the final—and no mean performance if they do.

At Helsinki in 1952 one American only reached the final of the 400 Metres hurdles, Charley Moore, but he beat the Olympic record by 3/10 second and finished four yards ahead of the Russian, Litvich.

On June 29 at Los Angeles, Glenn Davis won the American title in 49.8 seconds, which

made the previous world record of 50.4 seconds set up by Lauer look rather slow.

Hard in Davis's heels was Eddie Southern 2/10 second behind. These two seem pretty set for Olympic honours.

But who will be third? Only the Russians Ljiln and Uuev have beaten 57.0 seconds. They both should reach the final.

THE FIRST TIME

Farrell, Kario and Shaw, are not quite in this class and again if one of them reaches the final—a possibility but not, I fear, a probability—it will be the first time an Englishman has done so since Los Angeles.

Steepchasing, though one of the oldest sports in Great Britain, has grown in popularity since World War II.

The first steepchase event in the Olympics over the new recognised distance of 3,000 metres was won by Percy Hodge of Great Britain in ten minutes. For the next 32 years winners came from Finland and Sweden, then from the United States, though with a Russian next and John Dalsey, one of our three competitors at Melbourne, third. For the first time nine minutes was beaten and by the first six to finish.

Here is an event which seems likely to end up with a European as Olympic champion.

Twice this year the world record has been bettered. First the Russian Rehtschin took two-fifths of a second off the world record time of Charles of Poland (8min. 40sec.) made last year. Within a week or two, the European champion Rozsnyol (Hungary) removed another nine seconds.

Three of the athletes who finished in the first six at Helsinki—Aahenteller of USA, Rintanen of Finland, and John Dalsey of Great Britain, will be back in Melbourne. Dalsey will be partnered by Eddie Shirley and Chris Brasher, and Great Britain has hopes of a place in the first three.

Now Is The Time For League Action —Internationally

By BOB FERRIER

It is my heretical belief that in the past 35 years the only time England had a team worthy to challenge the soccer world was in the period 1939-47—and they were never allowed to prove it.

Between the wars the Scots were fundamentally better, their instinctive technique of smooth, sleek-patterned play being sustained by such as Morton, James, Gallacher and Tommy Whicker.

Since the war, the FA have swept away much of the parish pump approach to the game by plunging into full international competition. But there still remains a massive reactionary redoubt.

There remain men of vision in the game.

Now is the time to think and act on the subject: international league football.

(—London Express Service.)

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ISOLATIONISM

Nowhere has their isolationism been more blatant than last season, when Chelsea were banned from taking part in the European Champions Cup. At a time when most clubs and the sports' entire public see the need for more stimulating and different competition, the League does nothing, hears nothing, does nothing.

There remain men of vision in the game.

Cullis at Wolverhampton wants to try Saturday evening football, so far with little success. Matt Busby of Manchester United, defied the League and accepted the Europa Cup invitation and already in two home matches, he has played to 120,000 spectators! Busby knows what his customers want.

Sir Stanley Rous sits in his cyrie in Lancaster Gate and visualises an England-Scotland exhibition match in New York, with players flying from their Saturday League games, playing Sunday, returning in ample time for their club commitments.

MILLIONS WATCH

He sees only some 55,000 at a Wembley Cup Final, but millions watching the match in comfortable cinemas showing direct televised films. He knows that a European League of some kind is inevitable.

One thing is sure. It will be started with or without the English.

So now is the time for the Football League to put its house in order. Now is the

handicap difference, starting at 1.30 p.m. You mere males are reminded that in the last similar struggle the charmers were only three-quarters of a point behind. Go to it, chaps.

Tommy Atkins Mark I in this column last week gave you news of his "diemial" after three years on parade.

The Mark II version hopes that his efforts will be as well received, and that he stay with you well as he leaves.

Not having quite as much interest as the world, let's he would please the news and view on Army sports and a picture from (London Express Service.)

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NAMESAKES

INSTRUCTIONS: Fill in the spaces against each of the clues below with a word related to my life. The letters in circles spell out my name. Who am I?

1 Airliners?
2 Urban district?
3 Great dogs
4 Teutonic
5 Order
6 Not curls
7 European state
8 Straight edge
9 Royal seat
10 Royal

Solution on Page 8

BE SPECIFIC

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Subscription: \$8.00 per month.
Postage: China and Macao \$2.00
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News contributions, always wel-
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NOTICE

CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.

Notice To Shareholders

Notice is hereby given that the
Directors of China Light &
Power Co., Ltd., intend to
recommend at the Annual
General Meeting a Final
Dividend of 80 cents per share
on fully-paid shares in respect
of the year ended 30th
September, 1956.

Dividends on partly-paid
shares will be paid on a pro
rata basis.

By Order of The Board
of Directors

P. W. A. WOOD,
Secretary &
Chief Accountant.

Hong Kong,
6th November, 1956.

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For the SOUTH CHINA
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before date of publication.
Special Announcements
and Classified Advertis-
ments as usual.

WATCH ON RHINE—NEW STYLE

Royal Navy Starts Second Decade

Krefeld, West Germany, Nov. 6.
The Royal Navy is starting the second
decade of its watch on the Rhine which
began as an Occupation task in 1946 and
is now part of the North Atlantic Treaty
Organisation's defence system.

Twelve launches and five
landing craft make up the
present strength of the British
Rhine Squadron, based on the
industrial riverbank city of
Krefeld. They patrol about 75
miles of the Rhine, from
north of Cologne to the Dutch
frontier. Belgium, French and
United States Squadrons patrol
a further 300 miles south
to the Swiss border.

The flagship of the British
Squadron, a trim 90-foot motor
launch, which will do 13 knots,
was once the city of Krefeld's
Hamburg to Hitler's Air Force
Chief Marshal Hermann Goering.
She was named Karin II, after
his first Swedish wife.

The duck-shooting boat on the
vessel's forecastle took account
of Goering's propensities. It is
about three feet three inches
wide.

A new brass plate in the
wheelhouse "names" the boat.
Officially it is the Motor
Launch 6021. But the launch has
been unofficially re-named
"Prince Charles," the name now
painted on her bows, on her
funnels and on her small
dunagey.

The Prince Charles, which
Captain E. Hugh Cartwright,
RN, the Squadron's commanding
officer, uses as a floating
manoeuvre headquarters, has a
German crew, including several
holders of the Iron Cross and a
polite and efficient steward who
used to serve in the Waffen SS.
Hitler's elite corps.

Captain Cartwright who comes
from Looe, in Cornwall, is one
of the few Royal Navy men, in
his own Squadron. The deck
crew of the launch and its tribu-
taries by dark, covering about
20 miles a night and bivouacking
by day.

One of the Squadron's main
tasks is to get to know the river
yard by yard, and also the
officials of the German river
authorities who for local know-
ledge and liaison could be in-
valuable in the event of war.

National service officers, aged
19 or 20, are given command of
some of the launches, each with
a crew of six. They have to
learn the wiles of the strong
Rhine currents, varying from
about four to about six miles per
hour.

They must follow closely, too,
the winding dredged channels in
the river which in many parts
is no deeper than six feet six
inches and must know its
special navigational rules.

One Royal Marine officer now
learning the tricks of Rhine
navigation is 27-year-old
Lieutenant P.H.P. Gumm, of
Three Legged Creek, Wimbome,
Dorset, who recently took com-
mand of Panther, one of the
launches, an 80-foot diesel-
powered boat built in Denmark
for the Germans in 1940.

Lieutenant Gumm, a regular,
said that he found his new job

S. Africa May Divert A River

Pretoria, Nov. 6.
An irrigation engineer's
dream of diverting the
surplus water of the
Orange River into the
Great Fish River through a
50-mile tunnel has ad-
vanced a step towards
reality.

The Minister of Water
Affairs, Mr. P. O. Sauer, has
referred the project to the
Natural Resources Development
Council for investigation.

Originally the cost of the
scheme, which would be the
biggest irrigation project ever
attempted in South Africa, was
estimated at £17,500,000, but
because of an increase in costs
since its conception, the scheme
would work out at some
millions of pounds more—
probably at least £20,000,000
altogether.

MAIN FEATURE

The main feature of the pro-
ject is the construction, costing
at least £10,000,000, of a
tunnel which irrigation
engineers estimate will divert
for conservation 1,000,000 acre-
feet of water a year.

The water will be led to the
tunnel by about five miles of
canal, starting at the farm
Doornpoort, just north of
Ventersdorp.

Some of the water leaving
the far end of the tunnel will
be drawn off by two canals,
one going in the direction of
Conway and the other towards
Hohneyr, both in the Cape.

The bulk of the water will
pass down the Theebouw Spruit
into the Great Brak River,
thence to the existing dam at
Grassridge.

Water for the Lower Sunday's
River will be passed down the
Great Fish River, and will be
conveyed by a canal and a short
tunnel to the Little Fish River,
entering it just below Somerset
East.—China Mail Special.

MEAL BREAK BARBERS

Sydney, Nov. 6.
Popular buy in Sydney
families where there are
boys is a haircutting kit,
and popular man in any
factory is one prepared to
cut hair in the meal-hour
break as a sideline to his
factory work.

With hair cut price con-
trol ended, the new rates
are expected to be 5s for
men (rise of 1s) and 3s 6d
for boys (rise of 8d).
Hairdressers, forced to
take factory jobs when
earlier rises forced them
out of saloon employment,
are making handsome
"perks" from meal-break
crops, with their customers
sitting on upended cases.—
China Mail Special.

Joy Ride In Funeral Car

Lisbon, Nov. 6.
Adelino Lopes dos Santos,
Coelho and nine friends, seven
men and two girls, decided to
have some fun one evening, so
they borrowed a funeral car
owned by Coelho's employer, a
Lisbon undertaker.

They went to Sacavem, a
village in Lisbon outskirts,
where they had a good supper
with good wine.

At four in the morning while
returning to Lisbon the car
skidded and crashed against a
car parked on the side of the
street. Coelho was killed, one
of the girls and a man were
badly injured and the others
slightly injured.—China Mail
Special.

Athens, Nov. 6.
Pantelis Kikoulis, who has
been arrested here, escaped from
Vourla prison with 27 other
Communists in June, 1955.

He had been sentenced to
death for Civil War crimes and
also accused of espionage.—
China Mail Special.

STONE AGE DWELLING

Copenhagen, Nov. 6.
A 6,000 year old Stone Age
dwelling site has been founded
at Hesselbjerg, near Nordmølle
in North Jutland.

Hundreds of destroyed flint
tools, oyster shells, deer antlers
and aurochs bones were un-
covered on a kitchen "middens."

The lowest layer dates from
about 6,000 years ago. At a
later period the site had ad-
vanced and covered the site as
witnessed by an 11 centimetres
(about four inches) layer of
small shells. Above this were
found a number of fine flint
tools witnessing to the re-
occupation of the site again at a
much later date.—China Mail
Special.

Colgate-Palmolive Co. Celebrating 150th Anniversary

The Colgate-Palmolive Company now
celebrating its 150th anniversary, represents an
outgrowth of three firms: The Palmolive
Company, Peet Brothers Company and Colgate &
Company.

The business was established in 1806 in a
small shop at No. 6 Dutch Street, New York. Its
founder, 23-year-old William Colgate, faced a
difficult problem: nearly all cleansing materials
were manufactured at home. Few housewives
ever bought soap.

But William Colgate com-
pounded a product not only of
fat and alkali—as all soap
was in those days—but added
rare essences and soothing oils.
Then he offered something else
new—to deliver the product to
the customers' homes.

The firm grew fast. In 1817,
Colgate was advertising his
soap in newspapers. In 1847,
the Colgate plant was moved
across the river to Jersey City,
New Jersey.

The business passed from
father to son, from generation
to generation. The business
was incorporated in 1908.

Meanwhile at the peak of
the Civil War in 1864, B. J.
Johnson opened a soap plant
in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Soon
the firm became one of the
largest producers of soap in the
Midwest. A chemical laboratory
was opened for experimentation
and the development of new
products—one of the first of
the kind in the nation.

The famous Palmolive soap was
developed in the 1890's by Caleb
Johnson, son of the owner and
a chemist by profession. It was
a floating soap—not the product
as it is known today.

FIRST MACHINE

In 1904, young Johnson
purchased one of the first
French mangle machines ever
seen in the U.S., and the firm
began to manufacture a hard-
milled Palmolive soap in the
form it is sold today. The
brand swept across the country
and with it the Palmolive
advertising slogan "For that
schoolgirl complexion."

Within three years Palmolive
was being exported to England
and, shortly afterward, to nearly
every country in the world.

In 1917, the firm changed its
name to The Palmolive
Company.

The third ancestor of the
Colgate-Palmolive organization—
Peet Brothers Company—was
started in Kansas City in 1872.
The three Peet Brothers worked
alone in the plant making the
soap, cutting it into bars and
selling it directly to housewives.
In time, modern selling and
distributing methods were in-
troduced, a branch plant was
established in California, and
the firm became one of the
leaders in the soap industry of
the West.

The present company was in-
corporated in 1923 in Delaware
as The Palmolive Company. The
first merger leading to what
today is the Colgate-Palmolive
Company took place in 1926
when The Palmolive Company
joined with the Peet Brothers
firm. The new company took
the name of The Palmolive-
Peet Company.

MERGER

In 1928, the new firm merged
with Colgate & Company,
forming the Colgate-Palmolive-
Peet Company. The corporate
title of the company was
changed to Colgate-Palmolive
Company in 1935.

Today, the Company is one of
the world's leading producers
of soaps, synthetic detergents
and toilet articles. Colgate-
Palmolive brands are sold in
practically every country of the
free world through the domestic
organization and subsidiaries
located in 31 foreign countries.
World-wide sales are approach-
ing \$500,000,000 annually. The
Company has a long history of
profitable operations—dividends
have been paid in every year
since 1885.

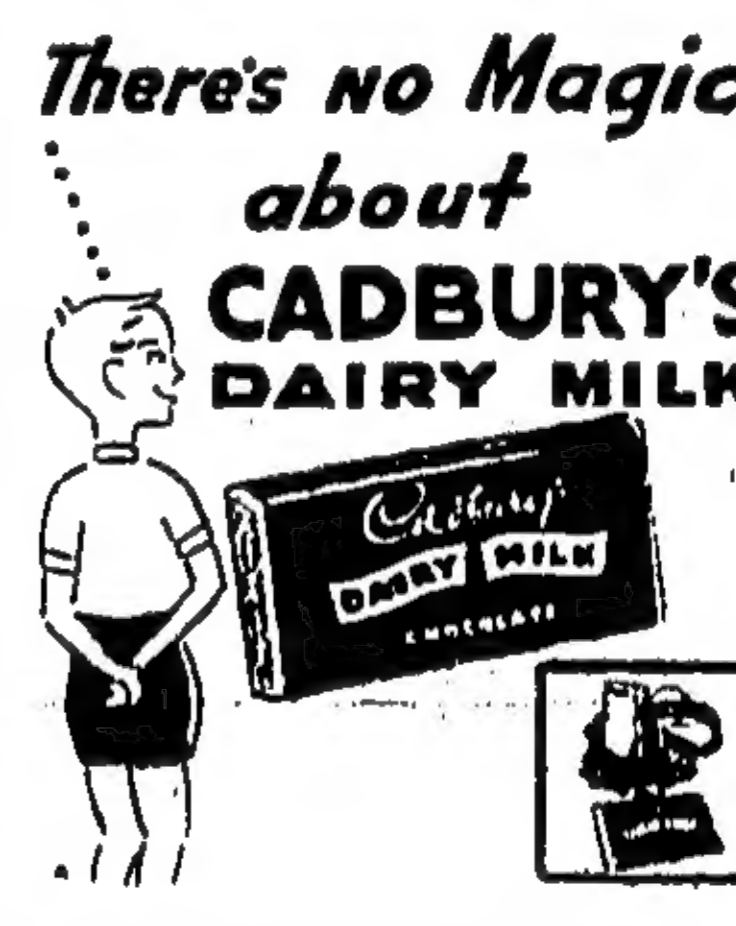
World headquarters are locat-
ed in the new Colgate-
Palmolive Building in New York
City. Domestic plants are
located at Jersey City, New
Jersey; Jeffersonville, Indiana;
Kansas City, Kansas; and
Berkeley, California. Principal
foreign subsidiaries also have
local manufacturing facilities.

Refused TB Treatment —Fined

Wellington, Nov. 6.
What is believed to be the first
case of its kind in New Zealand
under the Tuberculosis Act of
1948, a Hokitika resident, who
refused to attend a clinic for
treatment.

The campaign for the sup-
pression of tuberculosis in New
Zealand has for its aim the
care of the sufferer but the
protection of all members of the
community, said the magazine
convicting him.—China Mail
Special.

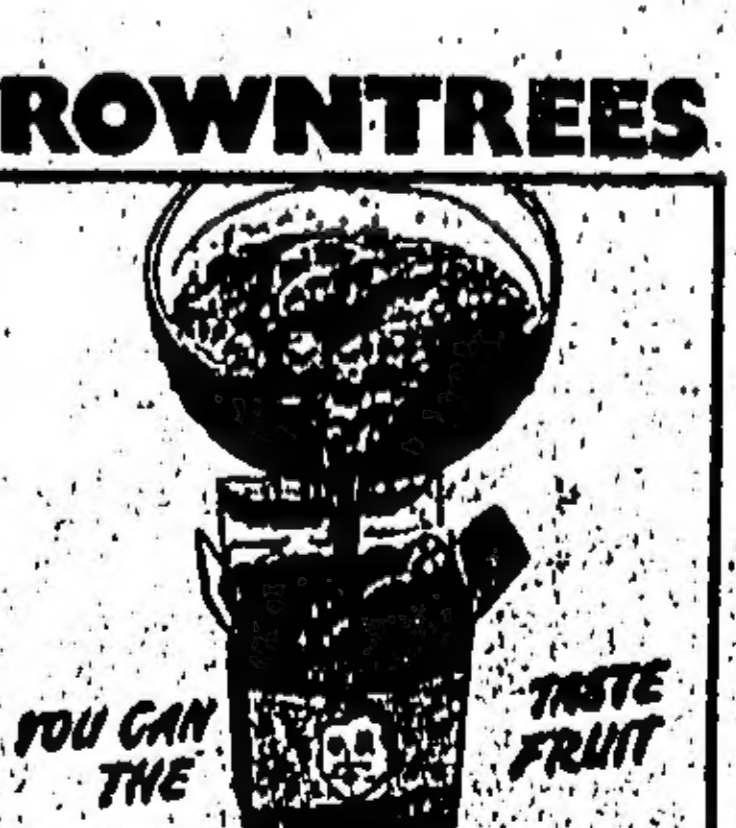
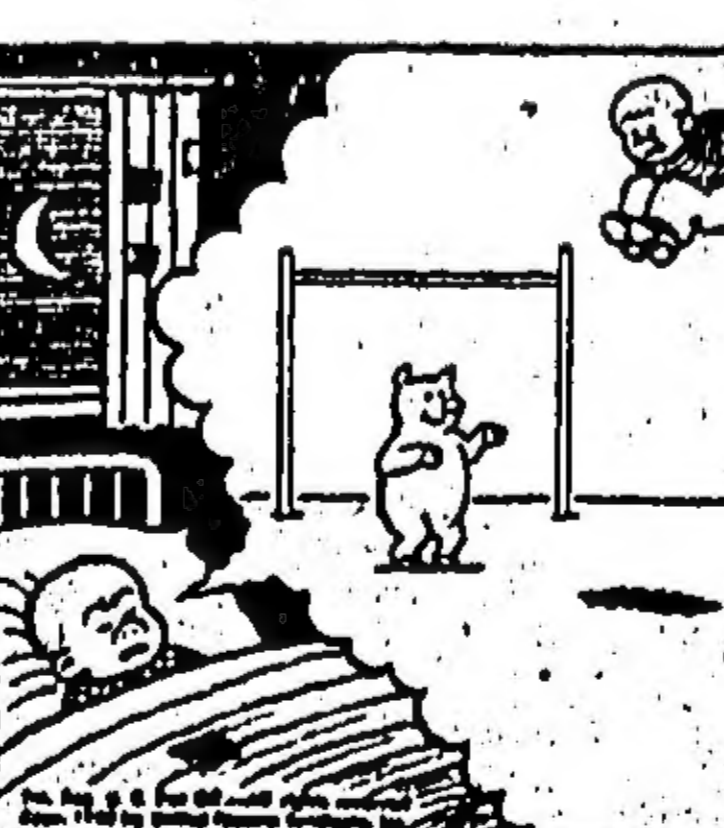
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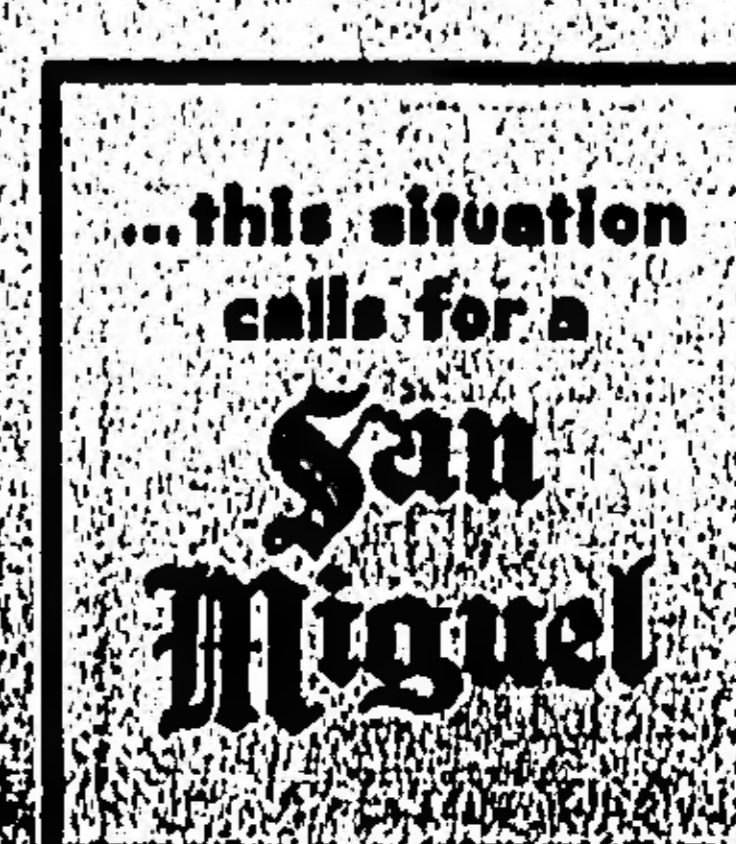
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have therefore been increased by 20 percent. The
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All passengers, other than Government passengers,
are kindly requested to call at the office of the Agents,
Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. of H.K. Ltd., P. & O.
Building, bringing their passage tickets with them, as
soon as possible, to complete payment.

The additional 20 percent will be refunded should
the "Chusan" subsequently proceed via Suez.

Passage money already paid will be refunded in full
to passengers who wish to cancel their bookings in this
ship.

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

New Zealand Harnesses Her Geothermal Steam

LONDON OIL STOCKS TUMBLE

London, Nov. 6. Oil stocks tumbled on the London Stock Exchange today in the wake of the worsening international crisis.

After the market closed yesterday, oil stocks were bid up sharply in the belief the Middle East fighting had stopped. They were hammered down today.

Royal Dutch fell 30 shillings to £100½. British Petroleum fell eight shillings to £100½. Anglo-Egyptian fell five shillings to £100½. Shell fell four shillings to £100½. Suez Canal Co. shares also fell into a wave of selling, losing £2½ to £102.

Blue chips industrial issues were quiet and irregular. The market ignored the US presidential election. It had only one interest, the Middle East.

There was heavy selling of bonds from the Continent. British Government bonds were down around £116 to £117½. United Press.

London Copper And Lead

London, Nov. 6. The copper and lead markets were steady and the zinc market was firm. Prices closed at the end of the official morning session as follows:

	buyers	sellers
Copper spot	260½	260½
3-month	261	261
Turnover 500 tons		
Settlement		
Lead 1st half Nov	117½	117½
Lead 1st half Feb	117½	117½
Lead 1st half May	117½	117½
Zinc 1st half Nov	100½	100½
Zinc 1st half Feb	97	97
Zinc 1st half May	97	97

London Wooltop Market

London, Nov. 6. Mering wooltop futures closed steadily today with 72 lots transacted. Prices closed in price per lb as follows:

	buyers	sellers
Dec.	129½-130½	
Jan.	127½-128½	
Mar.	124½-125½	
May	122½-123½	
Jul.	120½-121½	
Sep.	118½-119½	
Oct.	116½-117½	
Nov.	114½-115½	
Dec.	112½-113½	
Jan.	110½-111½	
Mar.	108½-109½	
May	106½-107½	
Jul.	104½-105½	
Sep.	102½-103½	
Oct.	100½-101½	
Nov.	98½-99½	
Dec.	96½-97½	
Jan.	94½-95½	
Mar.	92½-93½	
May	90½-91½	
Jul.	88½-89½	
Sep.	86½-87½	
Oct.	84½-85½	
Nov.	82½-83½	
Dec.	80½-81½	
Jan.	78½-79½	
Mar.	76½-77½	
May	74½-75½	
Jul.	72½-73½	
Sep.	70½-71½	
Oct.	68½-69½	
Nov.	66½-67½	
Dec.	64½-65½	
Jan.	62½-63½	
Mar.	60½-61½	
May	58½-59½	
Jul.	56½-57½	
Sep.	54½-55½	
Oct.	52½-53½	
Nov.	50½-51½	
Dec.	48½-49½	
Jan.	46½-47½	
Mar.	44½-45½	
May	42½-43½	
Jul.	40½-41½	
Sep.	38½-39½	
Oct.	36½-37½	
Nov.	34½-35½	
Dec.	32½-33½	
Jan.	30½-31½	
Mar.	28½-29½	
May	26½-27½	
Jul.	24½-25½	
Sep.	22½-23½	
Oct.	20½-21½	
Nov.	18½-19½	
Dec.	16½-17½	
Jan.	14½-15½	
Mar.	12½-13½	
May	10½-11½	
Jul.	8½-9½	
Sep.	6½-7½	
Oct.	4½-5½	
Nov.	2½-3½	
Dec.	0½-1½	
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Page 10

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1956.

CROSS-EXAMINATION AT MURDER TRIAL

More Russians To Be Purged In Poland

Warsaw, Nov. 6. Poland's new Communist leaders will make sweeping cabinet changes within the next few days following a purge of top Soviet officers from the Polish Army yesterday, informed sources said today.

ZHUKOV'S ADVICE

Moscow, Nov. 6. The Soviet Defense Minister, Marshal Zhukov today called upon Soviet armed forces to safeguard "the peaceful work of the peoples of the Soviet Union" and the conquests of the October Revolution.

In an order of the day to the armed forces on the 39th anniversary of the 1917 revolution, Marshal Zhukov stipulated that the Soviet armed forces task was "endlessly to perfect themselves in the military art."

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

OFF COURSE

Kenneth's parents had worked hard, both of them, all their lives, and done for the boy the best that was within their power. Proudly they watched him grow and, perhaps they both looked forward to the day when he would be old enough to contribute to the family's fighting-fund against the cost of living.

Kenneth left school and went to work, and for a year or two it seemed as though his parents' dreams for him might all come true.

A NEW JOB

Then, when he was 17, Kenneth swerved for the first time from the course appointed for him. He broke into three gas and electricity meters and at Clerkenwell

court was discharged conditionally for the crime. He moved then from London to the Midlands, and his parents saw him off to a new job there, half-fearful that, without them to guide him, he would get into more trouble, half-relieved that he was leaving the temptations of London.

Within a few months their fears were realised and their relief destroyed. In the Midlands Kenneth, now 18, was sentenced to six months' prison for six acts of obtaining credit by fraud.

MARRIAGE

When he came out of prison police were waiting to arrest him. Other crimes had been discovered. Kenneth was sent to Borstal on a number of charges of theft and fraud.

He came out of Borstal two years ago, and his parents received him back at their home without recriminations for his lapses, though they had worked so hard to make a man of him.

A year ago Kenneth married, and at last it seemed that he had thrown off his old self and got on course again. His parents were overjoyed.

AN OLD TRICK

Their joy did not last long. Kenneth and his wife soon found themselves at odds with each other. She marched back to her mother, taking with her their three-month old child. Kenneth returned to the home of his parents.

He worked for a time, then walked out of his job and enjoyed for a while a life of ease at home, having the place to himself for most of the day, for both his parents still went out to work.

The life was pleasant but Kenneth's friends, his parents could not spare him all the pocket-money he needed. One day, he remembered an old trick.

Deftly he broke into the gas and electricity meters in his father's house, helped himself to the 3s. which they contained and came up to the West End for a change of air.

AWAY FROM IT ALL

When he had spent the money, Kenneth, a fair-haired, studious-looking 22 now, gave himself up to the police, and at Clerkenwell court he pleaded guilty to the theft.

"I don't know why I did it," he said to the magistrate, Mr. Frank Powell, "I didn't need the money all that badly."

The magistrate looked at him hard. "You don't work," he said, "and while your parents are both working, you steal from them. A fine sort of son you are, I must say. It looks to me as if you are heading for a long term of imprisonment. This time the sentence is two and two months consecutive."

"Yes, sir," said Kenneth. He turned and left his parents, and left behind all his responsibilities as son, husband, father, and only misery for all those who had given him their trust and love.

Accused Wrote Songs On Cigarette Papers

Two songs copied on cigarette wrappings by Quik Bah-chee, 30-year-old Singapore Chinese charged with the murder of Mr Arthur John Clifford, when he was in Remand Prison were produced at his trial this morning before Mr Justice J. R. Gregg.

The songs were "Happy was the Day (Rolling Home)" and the song-hit "If I gave My Heart to You."

They were addressed to Col A. J. Booth of the USS Philippine Sea, but Quik testified that he did not post the songs.

He said he learnt the first song while in the Army in Singapore and the second song in Hongkong.

Quik is accused of having stabbed Mr Clifford to death outside the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on August 4. He is defended by Mr V. L. J. D'Alton, instructed by Mr I. R. A. MacCallum, of Wilkinson and Grisl.

Mr W. A. Blair-Kerr, Senior Crown Counsel, is prosecuting, assisted by Det. Inspector J. S. Howarth.

Quik, who gave his evidence in chief yesterday, was cross-examined by Mr Blair-Kerr this morning.

He said he did not know whether his father was still alive. He had never seen his real father. His mother died in 1944. He had nine brothers and sisters but they were all separated during the war in 1944 and he had not heard from them.

Learned Hindustani

The accused said he spoke Malay at home and started to speak English in 1947 when he worked. He learned Hindustani in a REME camp in the war and also spoke Fuzhinese and Cantonese which he learnt in Hongkong.

Mr Blair-Kerr then asked him why he chose to speak through a Malay interpreter in the criminal proceedings, but was giving his evidence in English at the trial.

The accused said the interpreter told him if he could speak English, he had better do so.

When Mr Blair-Kerr further pressed him on this Mr D'Alton heatedly objected and said Crown Counsel had no right to interfere between Counsel and client.

Prefers English

Quik agreed he still preferred to speak English although he spoke Malay better.

Counsel then questioned the accused on several letters which he wrote to various people. In his answers explaining passages, Quik frequently spelled out words and explained their meaning.

He agreed that in his letter to the Commissioner of Police asking for help to be sent back to Singapore, he mentioned information which he had heard from gossip in Hongkong.

Quik explained the words "being a British killer" which he wrote on an application form.

He said it did not mean he wanted to kill the British, but that the British would kill him. He meant he was being badly treated by the British in that they refused to send him back to Singapore.

'I Was Hungry'

"I was hungry for three days without food. I would die like that. A man can be hungry," Quik said.

He used an expression in Malay which the interpreter translated as "British murder." Quik said that at that time he was in a Social Welfare Camp in Morrison Hill and he had a bench to sleep on.

"How many times a day did they give you food?" asked Crown Counsel.

"You don't understand. I said I was hungry for three days. They did not give me any

food, just a bench to sleep," Quik replied.

He said he could not find a job, though sometimes he worked as a casual labourer for \$5 a day, handling a pick.

In reply to another question, Quik said he much preferred to earn his living by his own sweat than by depending on other people. "I don't like to fight with people. I like to stay my life alone," he said.

He said he never had any illness before. "Headache, toothache, stomach ache, I had, but never any illness, I was very strong. People lifted a 12-pound hammer. Yes, I could take on six men before."

They also could not stand my punches. I had training as a boxer in 1939. I trained with Mr Bux in Hongkong."

Mr Blair-Kerr: How many men can you take on now?

Accused: Now I can take on two or three, the same size as me. When I am weak I cannot take on any.

Quik agreed that he was rejected for amateur boxing in Hongkong because he had been on ex-boxer in Singapore.

Wrote To H.E.

He said he also wanted to challenge people here for a wage of \$2,000 to run 40 miles round Hongkong. "I use to run 40 miles every time. From Jordan Road Ferry to the bridge near Sun Chuen and back to Star Ferry. It took me four or five hours running. The bus fare would cost \$2.50 there and back."

Quik said he did not join in the recent Walkathon.

He said he wrote to the Governor in April last year also to enlist his help to get back to Singapore.

Quik said he wrote to the Governor everything in my heart, whether it was right or not. He would understand, so I sent the letter to his home address, Garden Road."

"Why did you sign yourself as S. Samson?" Mr Blair-Kerr asked.

Quik said he had given that name to the Police, actually it was the name of an officer friend in the Durham Light Infantry in Malaya.

The Other Samson

Mr Blair-Kerr: Have you ever heard of a man long ago called Samson who was very strong?

Quik: Oh yes, Samson, and Deilah. Yes, he was very strong he could fight lions.

Do you feel that you can fight lions?—Yes, if I went into the jungle, I would fight lions with a knife.

Crown Counsel went on to another letter addressed to "Father" care of the American Consulate.

Quik said that the Mr Ryan mentioned there was in the Consulate and had advised him to go back to Singapore. Mr Ryan used to give him money, but left Hongkong in May.

A Real GI

Explaining a portion in the letter which stated that he and Ryan would hang some people, the accused said he did not mean that he would hang any one, but he would ask the Court to do it in a case.

He went on to say "If he interfered I will fight. Even now if I am found guilty I will be hung. If I really intended to murder him, if there is proof in black and white I will give my life."

Explaining a letter which he wrote to an American girl in the United States, Quik said he had called himself a "Real GI" because he identified himself with the Americans and was on the reserve for GIs in Korea. "Reserve means spare," he added.

He said he contacted the Americans in Japan on his days off from FMS. Ladybird. He wanted to go to America and not away from Hongkong.

He agreed that he told the lady things about himself in Hongkong so that those would have pity on him, and sign an affidavit.

"Hearing is continuing."

From Our Files

100 Years Ago

Our present number contains, in addition to intelligence from Canton to the latest hour, copies of correspondence between Admiral Seymour and Viceroy Yeh; together with a translation of the Gentry's remonstrance mentioned in our paper of Wednesday last.

Had this quarrel to be tried on the merits of correspondence alone, the Chinese, no doubt, would have the best of it;—for though Yeh's letter contains some erroneous assertions Mr Parkes's of the 21st ult., on which the Admiral frames his replies, has greater errors still.

For instance—Mr Parkes tells Yeh that "the British 'Lorch Arrow' was lying within the City"—and that in the face "of the remonstrance of the Master, an English 'man, twelve men, were seized and taken away'—Yeh replies:

"She was anchored in the neighbourhood of the Butch Folly (a mile below the foreign quarter—not two hundred yards from his Yamen, and a mile from any of the Shipping and we have it on the assurance of the Master himself that she was off the Dutch Folly—and that he was not on board when the seizure was made—so that, in reality, Yeh's assertion that there was no flag flying is much more likely to be true than Mr Parkes's that there was.

If, then, Yeh's people did not know it was an English Lorch, complaint of breach of treaty falls to the ground. And Admiral Seymour we dare say, was perfectly satisfied of the rottenness of the correspondence for a basis of action, when he told Yeh that he "must positively decline any further argument on 'the merits of the case of the Lorch Arrow'."

NOT THE CAUSE

Once and for all, this correspondence, with the immediate subject of it, is not the cause of quarrel. It is because of breach of treaty, and the correspondence on the matter cannot put up with—it is because when satisfied that the matter was not understood, and therefore entitled to our protection, he still refused to send a copy of the Lorch Arrow and his people to deal with according to the 8th Article of the Treaty, and because of what was deemed by us an insult, he, Yeh, obstinately refused to accept the Lorch Arrow as a cause of quarrel.

Admiral Seymour now insists on a complete withdrawal of the Lorch Arrow, alone, would clear their names.

PERFECTLY QUIET

Canton, Sunday, 2nd Nov. 1906. Nothing has been done since yesterday, and quietness reigns in the factories.

The heads of three foreigners have been beaten on the streets. The heads of three foreigners have been beaten on the streets. The heads of three foreigners have been beaten on the streets.

There is another item in connection with the Lorch Arrow. The Lorch Arrow, alone, would clear their names.

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Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for registered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times, can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office.

The list of posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7
By Air
Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 6 p.m.
Japan, 2 p.m.
Formosa, Korea, 4 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8
Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, 7 a.m.
Japan, 8 a.m.
Thailand, Pakistan, Lebanon, Germany, France & Great Britain, 9 a.m.

U.S.A. & Canada, 6 p.m.
Japan, 2 p.m.
Formosa, Korea, 4 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

U.S.A. & Canada, 6 p.m.
Japan, 2 p.m.
Formosa, Korea, 4 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"He's been listening to politicians on TV talking about prosperity, and he says we don't pay him enough for brushing his teeth."

Printed and Published by Benji Chai, at the "China Mail" Press, 16a Des Voeux Road, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong.